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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Bank Bill Saves Depositors

Canada Halts Railroad Waste

Rockefeller Cuts Mexican Art

Sweden Sees Wives Rewarded

Italy Decrees Plump Gowns

SENATOR CARTER GLASS of Virginia prepares to introduce a still more drastic banking bill, said to have tentative Administration approval. This most far-reaching financial proposal since the Federal Reserve Act now seeks to give security to American depositors such as is enjoyed in England and Canada. Self-insurance of the depositors would be carried in a $2,000,000,000 corporation. This feature would become effective after one year, when state banks had qualified and joined the Federal Reserve. The bill makes deposit banks divorce all affiliates. The J. P. Morgan bank, for example, would be forced into complete reorganization—A big battle in Congress is anticipated.

¶ Canada implements the recommendation of the Duff Commission for cooperation instead of competition between its railroads. Under a bill finally passing Parliament by 84 to 47, the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific will drop duplication of lines, services and advertising, eliminate unsound rivalry, will work together and will preserve the integrity of both lines. Three arbiters will decide all disputes. The United States is on the verge of trying similar treatment on its own steam roads—Getting back on a paying basis through saving what always has been thrown away.

¶ New York City sees Rockefeller Center eliminate murals being painted by Diego Rivera, famous Mexican artist. Objection is made to a portrait of Lenine, founder of the Russian Soviet, and when Rivera refuses to remove it, he is paid his full contract price of $21,000 and dismissed. The best the artist, himself a Communist, would agree to do was to balance Lenine with a portrait of Abraham Lincoln. All this seems rough on art, but what right has Mr. Rivera to glorify Communism on Mr. Rockefeller's walls—at Mr. Rockefeller's expense?

¶ Sweden sees the big Asea electrical company celebrate its fiftieth anniversary in a novel way. It sets aside a fund of $100,000 to provide rest and recreation for the wives of its smaller salaried employees. The Asea company was founded on the invention of a dynamo by the Swedish inventor, Jonas Wenstrom. Now it turns out much machinery, one-half being exported. It found 1932 a highly prosperous year. The fund for the wives shows the directors to be astute men—They're simply revivifying the power behind the men who make the company great.

¶ Palestine admits a shortage of labor to the U. S. Department of Commerce. The steady immigration of Jews back to their ancestral home has increased industrial activity so that 35,000 workers, or one-third the entire Jewish population, is now employed. Industry absorbed more than 7000 workers in 1932. The building trades and agriculture are crying for help. The unforgiving Arabs, whose forefathers were in the land before Abraham's day, probably won't lend a hand. They have a name for the Jews, who have been there only about 4000 years—They call them the newcomers.

¶ America's jigsaw puzzle becomes known the world over. Orders flood in from afar. Within a short time inquiries have reached the Boston office of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from 24 different countries. The inquirers are in such widely separated places as Bogota, Colombia; Rome, Italy; Shanghai, China; Johannesburg, South Africa. The American demand for the jigsaw is unabated, a certain weekly issue selling regularly 1,000,000 sets. There's a reasonable reason—With so many heavy puzzles before the world, people need light puzzles for relief.

¶ Bering Sea welcomes the vanguard of the annual seal migration from the south Pacific. About 1,500,000 bulls and cows make for the Pribiloff Islands, where the mating takes place. At various stages of the long journey the moving colonies are given protection from slaughtering hunters with power boats and rifles by government cutters of the United States, Britain, Japan and Russia. Except for this vigilance milady might have to fall back on "Hudson seal"—And Hudson seal is merely muskrat denying its identity to give comfortable coverage to others.

¶ Italy becomes nationalistic in a new direction. Premier Mussolini directs Italian women to quit following Paris fashions and contrive and adopt fashions of their own. This almost spells a new revolution, since world capitals have liked to feel that their gowns spoke eloquently not of a single nation but of a single vogue. Mighty Mussolini goes further. Casting discretion aside, he demands, too, that "slenderizing" must cease—Under their new homemade habits Italian women must plainly be plump!

Local Scrip Fails In Michigan Town; Dislikes Stamps

Albion Citizens Did Not Like Penalty of Putting on Two-Cent Stamp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBION, Mich.—Stamped scrip, after about a month's trial here, has proved of doubtful value as a substitute for legitimate money or as a trade stimulant, and Albion, learning that nation-wide adoption of such a scheme has been proposed in Congress, offers its experience as an illustration of what might be expected under a wider application.

The "penalty" of being forced to attach a two-cent stamp to each piece of scrip at the time of each transaction, or at least twice a week, is cited by Mr. Floyd Hoaglin, secretary of the Business and Professional Men's Association, as the chief reason for considerable opposition to its use.

Issued the last of March as pay to city employees, in denominations of 50 cents and $1, the $300 in certificates has now been almost wholly redeemed, although it was planned to leave the issue in circulation for six months.

Some merchants objected because they could not use the scrip to pay for their purchases from wholesalers on the outside. National adoption of a uniform scrip issue might obviate this latter objection, it is admitted. The reluctance of merchants in accepting the scrip influenced a still greater reluctance on the part of the buyers to accept it in change or in transactions with those to whom it had been issued originally.

It is recognized that the comparatively small size of the issue accounts in some degree for the lack of any noticeable increase in trade, but it is held that any larger amount would have further complicated the difficulties of circulation.

Inquiries among merchants as to whether it was not better to enjoy a small increase in trade and suffer a 2 per cent discount in handling it, than to continue without the trade thus made possible by the issuance of the scrip, revealed that as the scrip did not find its way into the hands of those whose purchases had been greatly restricted, the trade involved in its use was not new.

As a typical small town, with a population of 10,000, and combining the characteristics of industrial and agricultural communities, Albion, Mr. Hoaglin declares, may be considered a reasonably accurate example of the popular reaction to such a scheme.

Comings and Goings Of 'El' Passengers Checked by Company

The casual passenger on the Boston Elevated Railway today took on new importance. He was something more than an unknown wayfarer proceeding from some unstated starting point to an equally vague destination. If no one wished to know why he was going at least there were those who wanted to know where and when. Of such desires are surveys made.

Because of this interest the passenger on the "El" was handed a card as he boarded his car at the usual corner. His mystification elicited from the conductor the information that he was to hold the card until he had reached his destination and then surrender it and thereby place in the hands of the Elevated Company officials a record of his daily peregrinations.

Cards printed in 80 different headings, to cover the whole of the area served by the buses and cars of the system, were distributed and it was hoped that a substantial percentage of them would be turned in by the collectors.

A study of these cards should then show officials of the company the character of the service rendered. Annual and semi-annual surveys taken from the daily figures show the loads carried at various hours. The survey should show the nature of these loads and govern the planning of changes in schedules and routes.

Good Business Sends Stocks Soaring Again

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Brightening industrial skies brought a renewed advance to stocks today. Many leading shares on the New York Stock Exchange advanced $1 to more than $5, while Chicago wheat sold a cent or more higher and cotton here advanced nearly $1 a bale. Changes in other commodities were generally moderate. Fluctuations of the dollar in foreign exchange dealings ended to narrow. Bonds were strong.

The United States Steel Corporation reported an increase of 23,572 tons in its backlog of unfilled orders during April. The first upturn by this industrial barometer since last October.

Steel common had an extreme rise of $2.62 to $49; American Telephone jumped nearly $3 to $103.62, while Allied Chemical soared $5.50 to $94.50. General Motors advanced $1 to $23.62. Columbian Carbon climbed $4 and du Pont nearly as much. Union Pacific and Delaware & Hudson each rose $3 and American Can almost $4.

The weekly estimate of electric power production, showing a gain of ½ of 1 per cent over the like week of last year, the first time the previous year has been topped in any week since June of 1930, was read with enthusiasm in Wall Street.

Australians Find Aboriginals Present Perplexing Problem

City Man Seldom Sees a Native, but in the North and Country Districts Dealing With the Blackfellow Means Much

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Aust.—As most Australians seldom see an aboriginal, the native problem rarely enters the thought of the average citizen of the Commonwealth. During the past few months, however, the Australian press has often carried items dealing with the blackfellow with the result that Australians are beginning to realize that the aboriginal is a big problem in the interior of the continent.

Most of the remaining 8000 natives of Australia have come in contact with the white man. The transition from the wild life of the black to conditions of white existence has told heavily on the natives. The white man has done little to make the road to civilization less harrowing to the native. In fact, for a long time whites regarded the blackfellows as pests. The history of Australia abounds with instances of mistreatment of natives.

At the beginning of the settlement of the Commonwealth, missionaries were almost alone in their efforts to make life easier for the natives. Various religious groups established missions for the purpose of teaching the fundamentals of Christianity to the blacks.

It was not long, however, before stock owners discovered that the blackfellow could be developed into a good cattleman. With the introduction of horses the aborigine proved to be skillful in horsebreaking. Finding a place in the new life natives drifted to the stations. Today in Queensland native stockmen get as high as £2 a week for their services. Wages for blacks, however, vary. Usually stations provide natives with food and clothes, and also give sustenance to the dependents of the natives.

At the present time, 80 per cent of the aboriginal laborers are absorbed by cattle stations. Others are in domestic service in towns. Some work with teamsters, the cutters and buffalo hunters. Still others work with trepang fishers. A few find employment in tracking and many work as laborers.

The Commonwealth and State Governments share in responsibility for the natives. States with aboriginals have a protector for the natives. The Commonwealth Government maintains a chief protector of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

German Schools To Teach Ideals Of State Service

Frick Says Individualistic Theories of Education Have Proved Failure

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 10—Fashioning of a political man who in all thought and action would be ready to serve and sacrifice on behalf of his people, and who would be inseparably bound in the inmost heart and destiny of his state, is the ideal of the new German educational system, according to Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Reich's Minister of the Interior.

A clear sense of race consciousness and military preparedness—"Wehrhaftigkeit"—stood out most markedly in Dr. Frick's address yesterday at the conference of ministers of education from different German states.

The liberal, individualistic ideal of education which formerly applied here Dr. Frick declared to be a failure, because it had resulted in the triumph of private over other state interests. The new education must start from the community as the guiding fundamental, because it is the old German idea and in accordance with Germany's needs. This Dr. Frick would emphasize particularly by instruction regarding the people and the fatherland, especially emphasizing German history, language and literature.

Dr. Frick said Germans should realize their common heritage with other Aryans, especially the Nordic races. He desires concentration upon instruction in biology, especially regarding the principal European races composing the German people "for it is becoming clear that it is impossible to grasp a people's character and the basis of its historical development without a proper knowledge of its racial peculiarities. Therefore race knowledge should be given sufficient scope at all stages of school development so that the student knows the fundamental characteristics of the main races and has his eye for independent observation of racial differences sharpened."

Japanese Sweep On Toward Peiping

PEIPING, China, May 10 (AP)—Reliable foreign reports said Japanese troops crossed the Lwan River today, pushing the Chinese defense line closer to this city and Tientsin.

The Japanese previously had set the Lwan east bank as the limit of their operations from the coast and boundary line for the neutral zone they desire to establish.

The 2500 American residents of Peiping and Tientsin are showing no great excitement as the war theater nears those cities.

The Japanese were reported to have crossed the Lwan north of Lwanchow in the vicinity of Tsienan and Funing. Hard fighting was reported near Anshan.

Japanese planes bombed Miyun, only 35 miles north of Peiping, today.

Generals of the Chinese northern armies held a special conference here to discuss the serious situation. Foreign residents believe eventual occupation of Peiping and Tientsin by the invaders is likely.

Swift Appointed To Supreme Bench

Mr. John E. Swift, attorney of Milford, today was appointed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely to be a justice of the Superior Criminal Court to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of Judge Webster Thayer in 1932.

Mr. Swift was Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts last fall but was defeated. For some time he was liquidating agent for the Industrial Bank and Trust Company.

Wives' Holidays To Mark Jubilee Of Swedish Firm

Electrical Company Grants $100,000 to Provide Vacation Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VÄSTERÅS, Sweden—A fund to provide rest and recreation for wives of small-salaried employees was donated by the General Swedish Electrical Company to mark its recent fiftieth anniversary.

The Board of Asea, as the company is known, decided that those who work "behind the scenes," benefiting the firm indirectly by looking after the men, were most in need of consideration. It was found that the wives seldom have an opportunity for complete rest. The board therefore decided to put aside 500,000 crowns, about $100,000, for a fund.

Altogether 750,000 crowns was donated by the firm. Of this fund 150,000 crowns was given for a people's public library in Västerås and 100,000 crowns to the Sweden-America Foundation for a fund, the interest of which is to be used for traveling scholarships for engineers who wish to make further studies abroad in the sphere of electricity.

At a luncheon to celebrate the anniversary and at which the donations had been announced, Mr. Edström, the director of the company, paid tribute to the only group that was not represented—"my wife and all the others' wives."

In spite of difficult industrial conditions in 1932 the Asea Company announced in their report a net profit of 5,190,000 crowns, practically the same as in 1931, and declared an unchanged dividend of 7 per cent. The share capital of the company is now 75,000,000 crowns.

The company is now working to almost full capacity in all departments. This is due to the expansion which is now taking place in the electrification of the Swedish state railways and the increased electrical trade with many parts of the world.

Asea was founded on the invention of a dynamo by the Swedish inventor, Jonas Wenström. At first machines were manufactured chiefly for lighting. During the first period, 1883-91, 256 machines were supplied. The 250,000th machine was delivered in 1923 and the 500,000th left the workshops in 1930. Now the company's products include motors, transformers, generators, alternators, turbines, switchgear, electrical locomotives, tramcars, cranes, and power-station equipment. Half of its production is exported.

'And This Little Pig Goes to Austria,' Is Polish Revision of Nursery Rhyme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Pigs now play an important part in holiday planning in the Balkans.

Under the prevailing "compensation system" of international trade there must be something to barter in exchange for the intangible export of tourists. This year many hundreds of Poles are planning to visit Austria on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the battle which saved Vienna from the Turks, for the Poles were quite a factor in that victory.

The Polish tourists, however, do not want to take money out of their home country and leave it in Austria, which will amount to the same thing as buying merchandise from Austria. So there must be compensation, a "quid" for a "quo." And it's to be pigs. Pigs for tourists.

The Austrians are to buy Polish pigs and send the schillings for them to the Warsaw National Bank. Then the Polish tourists get those schillings and set out for Vienna.

Many tourists also from the broad and level Hungarian plains spend their summers in the mountains and valleys of Czechoslovakia, and as compensation the Hungarian Government is asking for the right to send Prague a quota of pigs.

So it's no longer "this little pig went to market," but this little pig went atouring.

Farm Relief Bill To Advance Prices, Wallace Asserts

Secretary Says Measure Will Save Farmer From Effects of Surplus

The Federal Farm Relief Bill seeks to save the farmer from the effects of the overproduction resulting mainly from the fact that the United States is a creditor nation, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, said at the Hotel Statler today. Mr. Wallace is in Boston to speak before the Grain and Flour Exchange tonight.

Mr. Wallace described the plan as a processing tax, placed on commodities such as wool, wheat and cotton in its first step from the farmer to the consumer. This tax would be used by the Government to rent the land from the farmers, thus stabilizing the position of the producer and bringing about the hoped-for increase in prices.

How much of this tax would be absorbed by the consumer, Mr. Wallace could not say. He thought, however, that prices to the consumer would be substantially increased. He said there was little danger of pyramiding this tax as the bill set up safeguards against this practice.

"The fact is," Mr. Wallace stated, "that the country cannot go along, for instance, with a surplus production of 2,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. This overproduction, typical in the agricultural field, shows that we have not reconciled our agriculture to the condition of being a creditor nation.

"I think," he added, "that the mistake we have made is that we have stuck our heads in the sand and refused to recognize this all-important point—that we are creditors and not debtors."

It was not the intention of his department, he said, to impose any form of regulation over production without considering the pros and cons of the situation from the viewpoint of all those concerned. A meeting of cotton and wool interests, he declared, would be called in Washington within a few weeks.

Asked if he did not think that the farm plan only shifted the purchasing power from the cities to the farmers, he declared that this was the general assumption of those in the East. But the point involved, he said, is that the nation has got to get rid of its surplus production first of all and that this could be aided by an increase in farm prices, a tax to provide revenues to retire this surplus production, and an increase in the purchasing power of the producer.

'Blank Spot' on Map Expected to Yield Rare Cliff Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Rumors of "unvandalized" cliff dwellings, of valleys rich with fossils, has resulted in an expedition being formed here to explore an extensive "blank spot" on the map, about 150 miles northeast of the Grand Canyon.

Up in the Navajo country members of the expedition, organized by Mr. Ansell F. Hall, chief forester of the National Park Service, expect to unearth ruins that will shed light upon early American civilization. The region is about 2000 square miles in area, and lies partly in Arizona and partly in Utah. The greater part of the region has never been seen by white men.

Mr. Tracy R. Kelley of University of California extension division, who is to be the field director, explained that the expedition of about 40 will split into two groups. One will be "motorized" and the other "burrorized." About July 4 the two groups will meet at Rainbow Lodge, near Rainbow Natural Bridge, and exchange means of transport.

One group will make specialized geological, archæological and biological studies, while the other will do surveying and mapping.

The oddest feature of the expedition, Mr. Hall declared, was that it will include from one to two dozen young men who are willing to pay $300 each to share as amateurs in hunting cliff houses, brontosaurian jawbones and possibly another rainbow bridge. This money will help finance the expedition.

Curley Orders Checkup On City Welfare List

An investigation to reveal why the names of thousands of persons receiving welfare aid do not appear in the city directory, police lists and voting lists was ordered yesterday by Mayor James M. Curley.

A checkup of the public welfare lists with the index of places of habitation recently compiled by the city statistics departments has revealed, it is said, that more than 10,000 persons on these lists do not appear in the index. Although the board of overseers of the public welfare averred that the police miss many persons during the listing, the Mayor has ordered the investigation to ascertain all the facts.

Reopened Mills and Wage Rise Show Upward New York Trend

Factory Employment and Pay Roll Advance in April Taken as Indication of Definite Betterment in Conditions

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—Continuing signs of a definite uptrend in business are under way here, piling up evidence of a quickened tempo in industry and finance, with the announcement that factory employment advanced 2.2 per cent and pay rolls increased 4.4 per cent in New York State in April.

The gains became known yesterday when Mr. Elmer F. Andrews, State Industrial Commissioner, made public the figures of the April report, following quickly on the announcement by many industrial and financial concerns that they had advanced wages in their organizations in response to President Roosevelt's radio appeal on Sunday night.

The advances in labor and pay rolls in April this year reversed the usual trend to lower levels in the first month of spring, Mr. Andrews said. In only two previous years since 1914 have the figures for April shown an advance over March, and in each instance these increases were much smaller than the present one, he added.

The April increases, which brought the state index of factory employment to 55.2 and that of total pay rolls to 40.1, as compared with the average for 1925-27 taken as 100, reflected the recovery from the bank holiday in March and an increase in the metals group, Mr. Andrews explained. Workers were recalled by brass, copper and aluminum industries, sheet metal and hardware, iron and steel and automobile and airplane divisions, he said.

The advance in employment in the metals group was the first reported since last November. Although several groups showed decreases in employment, none reported more than the usual seasonal loss.

"The upward movement was not general," Mr. Andrews said. "Six major industry groups had increases in employment, while five showed decreases. Numerous firms were reporting their normal seasonal declines. The reopening of plants which had suffered either partial or complete shut-down last month, however, more than offset the seasonal influences.

"New York City factories showed gains in April, employment in the

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Roosevelt Policy On Debts Awaited At Washington

Utterances Show Door Open to Negotiation; Details Still Nebulous

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 10—As war debts and—with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's House of Commons statement—disarmament, spring into the limelight again, the capital is tense with interest over President Roosevelt's plans. The Chief Executive himself maintains a guarded silence. His advisers, when they speak at all, often give contradictory versions.

Yet a close study of the President's earlier utterances gives a rather clear indication of the way American policy is shaping. First on war debts. As long ago as last November Mr. Roosevelt laid down the standing precept that a debtor always has access to his creditor. He told the debtor nations officially, through notes dispatched by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, then Secretary of State, that they would be welcomed at Washington in separate consultations. Later, just before the foreign exodus to this capital began, he repeated the invitation.

The debtors came to Washington. On one side of East Executive Avenue, in the State Department, they talked about general plans for the World Economic Conference. On the other side of the street, in the White House, they discussed among other things the future of the debts. Any future talk of the obligations is likely to be held under precisely the same division.

Outside Trade Conference

With President Roosevelt alone rests debt authority, as he explained in a statement on his first interview with former President Hoover. And any talks which may take place in Europe, should debtors make overtures to the American delegation in London will be referred for transmission to President Roosevelt himself. That was among the things Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, meant when he stated yesterday that

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Vermont Guardsmen Use Gas on Strikers

BARRE, Vt., May 10 (AP)—Vermont national guardsmen—250 of them — marched through Barre streets today with determined tread after thrice turning back striking granite workers with tear gas bombs.

The 400 assembled at union headquarters grew to 1000 as guardsmen yesterday drove them north through the city, and as the granite cutting plant of Beck & Beck Co. was reached, the striking workmen put on another demonstration. Another tear gas attack stopped it and workmen who had returned to their jobs in the Beck plant were left unmolested by the crowd.

There was indication that martial law might eventually be proclaimed if the disorders continued. The number of guardsmen in the Montpelier-Barre granite belt was brought up to 250 yesterday, when a company arrived from Bellows Falls. The quarries at Graniteville and Websterville were policed by 150 deputy sheriffs.

The Mother Church Announces Lecture

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free noonday lecture on Christian Science in the Colonial Theater, Boston, on Thursday noon, May 11, at 12:10 o'clock, to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: A Religion of Healing." The lecturer, Mr. A. Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B., of London, England, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship. The lecture will be radiocast from stations WNAC, Boston, and WEAN, Providence.

War Declaration Made by Paraguay Against Bolivia

Asuncion Crowds Cheer Act—Hopes Move Will Curb Shipments of Arms

ASUNCION, Paraguay, May 10 (AP)—Paraguay today formally declared war against Bolivia.

President Ayala, using the authority recently voted him by Congress, signed the declaration at 11 a. m.

News of this action provoked great demonstrations as soon as it reached the streets. The celebrations were the most widespread that have occurred since the hostilities began last June. Crowds forced their way through the thoroughfares, singing and cheering.

For the first time in 50 years the Chaco dispute has reached the formal status of warfare, although for years intermittant fighting has kept both nations armed.

Paraguay hopes that formal declarations of neutrality by Argentina and Chile and perhaps by Peru and Brazil will hamper Bolivian importation of supplies.

Both nations are determined that the present struggle shall result in definite and permanent settlement of the long-standing Gran Chaco strife.

Bolivia and Paraguay have been engaged in a hitherto undeclared war in the Gran Chaco border area since last summer.

But the dispute over ownership of the Gran Chaco, "the great hunting ground," dates back to the early Spanish colonial days.

The Chaco is a formless wilderness so vast that parts of it lie in Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay.

Bolivia's claims are based on maps going as far back as 1793. The Paraguayans contend the Chaco is theirs by right of colonization.

The disputed territory is 300,000 square miles of swamps, forests and plains. To Bolivia, which needs an outlet to the sea, the Chaco could mean a river route to Buenos Aires. Paraguayan aspirations are stirred by the disputed country because it represents about half the area of their nation.

About 50,000 Indians live in the Chaco, and to them the dispute apparently means little.

Problem for League Now, Attitude in Washington

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—Paraguay's formal declaration of war against Bolivia today gave rise to a feeling among American officials that the situation can no longer be handled by negotiations in Washington and must be taken over by the League of Nations, to which both Paraguay and Bolivia belong.

With evident concern, it was pointed out in State Department quarters that as Bolivia is not a signatory of the Kellogg-Briand peace pact, which renounces war as a national policy, negotiations under that agreement are generally believed to be impossible.

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Things Present

The much-talked-of "American debts to France" are given close scrutiny by a Monitor reader in the Letters column on the Editorial page.

How's this for a new vocation: "professional grandmother"? Read about it on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Your Swedish friend who is studying English might derive some help in his efforts from the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

More Ad-O-Grams today, the feature being shifted temporarily from Tuesdays to Wednesdays.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page, a collection of the best cartoons of the week, and the "World Court Month by Month."

Roosevelt Aid On Regulating Trade Held Up

Discusses Provisions of Bill at Conference at White House

Asks Leaders' Views

Easing of Antitrust Acts to Permit Trade Agreements Causes Some Stir

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 10—Cabinet members, members of Congress and interested officials were summoned to the White House today to consider the provisions of the Wagner industrial control measure.

If approval is given the measure by the conference it is understood that it will be submitted shortly to Congress with a message. Prior to the conference, President Roosevelt let it be known that he has not committed himself to the newly-drafted legislation, which was presented to him only yesterday. The bill would permit production, wages and hours agreements within industries, subject to the Federal Trade Commission. Relaxation of the present rigid antitrust laws would be involved.

Among those summoned by Mr. Roosevelt to the conference were the Secretaries of Commerce and of Labor, the Director of the Budget, Senators Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, sponsor of the bill, Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, party leader in the upper house, and members of the House.

The deep interest stirred by the proposals took form yesterday in a call for a caucus in the House by a group of some 50 Democrats to canvass the situation. The meeting is set for tonight. The object of the caucus is described as merely to see "what's going to happen."

Concern Felt in Senate

In the Senate, considerable concern is felt among progressive groups over the possibilities of the bill. This chiefly finds expression in the demand that equivalent safeguards for the consumer must be written into any bill that provides for relaxation of present laws against trusts and monopolies. After being shown a copy of the Wagner bill, Senator Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin, indicated that the draft did not satisfy him as to such safeguards.

The Wagner bill as discussed at the White House today provides a distinct change in American policy toward competition and as such is bound to evoke controversy It would substitute a flexible regulatory machine to govern business under the Federal Trade Commission to replace the present system of rigid legislative prohibitions enforced by the courts. Added to this feature are provisions for a big-scale program of public works to aid business revival.

Proposed legislation for government regulation of industry coupled with a lifting of the antitrust laws stirred the membership of the House into a turmoil as rumors of what the Administration intends sifted in from all sides.

One Under Cover

Uncertainty due to the lack of any definite information added to the confusion as one group forced the call of a party caucus tonight in apprehension of any tampering with the antitrust laws which would open the floodgates for monopolies, while in other quarters it was being suggested that the Black-Connery 30-hour week bill now before the Labor Committee be used as a vehicle for the new legislation.

Secrecy has surrounded the development of the industry control legislation as far as the House is concerned. Speaker Henry T. Rainey and Senator James F. Byrns, majority leader, have not been informed that it is part of the Administration program. Representative William P. Connery Jr. (D.) of Massachusetts and chairman of the Labor Committee, has not been apprised that the bill before his committee has been scrapped in favor of the new legislation. Lacking any directions from the White House, he has gone ahead assuming it still had the tacit support of the Administration it acquired when amendments proposed by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, were added to the original bill.

R. F. C. Loan to Clear Boston Slums Sought

Official favor of President Roosevelt, Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mayor James M. Curley for a $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to reconstruct North End tenement house sections is to be sought by the Eliot School Alumni Association under a resolution unanimously adopted at its annual meeting yesterday in the Hotel Vendome.

The resolution was adopted by the several hundred persons after the proposal was made by Mr. John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston. Clearance of the North End slums has been one of Mayor Curley's "pet" ideas and undoubtedly he will approve of such a loan. The association includes prominent business men.

In proposing the resolution, Mr. Fitzgerald said many of the tenements surrounding the Eliot School are unfit living quarters. He added that tearing down of these old buildings and construction of new homes would give employment to many men.

Economic Reform Based on Method Of the Engineer

Straight Thinking Needed in Facing Conditions, Hirshfield Says

Straight thinking on the problems that beset democracy is the greatest need of the present time, according to Dr. C. F. Hirshfield, chief of research at the Detroit Edison Company, writing in the May issue of the Technology Review.

Dr. Hirshfield contends that the straight thinking of the engineer, who applies to industry the method of rigorous proof and unsentimental discard of obsolete methods, needs to be applied also to the social and economic aspects of civilization.

Pointing to the many blunders made in dealing with agriculture as an example of the divorce of straight thinking from the problem in hand, Dr. Hirshfield said that the engineer would accept the facts of existing demand, of the cost of bringing marginal lands into cultivation, of the yields of various districts. He would tackle the problem from a common-sense viewpoint, and not attempt to repeal the law of supply and demand.

The problem of transportation, of railroads languishing because of falling receipts, of waterways that compete with railroads under government subsidy, of motor trucks and buses running on roads built by the taxpayer and providing still further competition for the railroads, all these well-known phases of the transportation problem can only be met and mastered by the method of the engineer, he says.

Dr. Hirshfield does not, however, suggest that the engineer should leave his present fields of endeavor and take over fields commonly tilled by others. What he contends is that the engineer should not apply his thinking processes solely to the engineering problems and then travel with the mob in consideration of problems that lie outside his field. As an engineer he is an integral part of the social order, and should apply his method of straight thinking to every problem that faces him as a voter and a citizen.

The politician, Dr. Hirshfield believes, cannot control civilization on a basis of purely political consideration any longer. Governmental affairs have become so complicated, so interwoven with the needs of industry and commerce, that a purely political handling of the larger problems will lead only to disaster.

Retail Merchants Told Need of Coöperation

Coöperation is the only salvation for retail merchants today, Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board, told members of the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, in a gathering of the merchants' division of that organization at 426 Broadway, Chelsea.

Speaking on "Coöperation and the New Era in Retailing," Mr. Bloomfield pointed out that merchants must coöperate for their own enlightenment. The old rule of thumb merchandising is past, and modern merchants must keep abreast of the times if they are to survive, he declared.

Boston Airport to Hold Two-Day Air Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORWOOD, Mass., May 10—Dedication of a revolving aerial beacon on Sunday at 3 p. m. will be one of the main features of a two-day air meet at the Boston Metropolitan Airport beginning Saturday. This is the second meet of the kind to be staged in Norwood.

The first day will be devoted to a carnival of air events, planned for Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University students taking flying instruction here. Among the competitors on Saturday will be two girl fliers. On Sunday, the program will include a free-for-all 10-mile race, precision landing contests and a bomb-dropping event. Mr. G. Bancroft Hall, well-known pilot, will stage the "Oscar Zilch" act.

Steamship Company Charters 3 Vessels For Excess Cargoes

Intercoastal movement of food, raw commodities, manufactured products and general cargo has increased to such an extent that one steamship company today chartered its third extra steamer to help move the congestion of freight that is piling up at Pacific coast ports for Boston and New York consignees.

The steamer Hanley is loading at Puget Sound ports, Los Angeles and San Francisco for New York and Boston only, and is due here June 19, having been chartered specially by the American-Hawaiian Line to help take care of cargo that their regular schedule of two vessels a week was unable to handle. Two other vessels were previously chartered, the first being due here May 21. This vessel is the Golden Hind and is bringing 1100 tons of wool for Boston discharge. The Golden Mountain is due here June 2, and has 5000 tons of sugar for discharge at New York.

Westbound freight is also increasing rapidly in volume and last week was the largest in the quantity of freight booked from Boston by this company in any one week for three years, it was stated today. The current volume of business is double the average for the past two years. Paper, soap, manufactured products and other miscellaneous items are being shipped from Atlantic coast ports to Pacific ports. By chartering three extra vessels for Boston and New York discharge only facilitates its regular schedule to these ports and Philadelphia, it was said.

Events Tonight

Jordan Hall: Concert by Boston Public School Symphony Band, and Trade School for Girls Glee Club, 8:15.

Mr. Punch's Workshop: Performance of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," benefit Longy School of Music, 71 Chestnut Street, 8:15.

B. U. Cosmopolitan Club: Pageant representing 14 nations, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Grain and Flower Exchange: Annual banquet, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, speaker, 177 Milk Street, 8.

New York Life Insurance Company: Dinner, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 6:30.

Theaters

Majestic—"The Student Prince," 8:30.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"David Golder," 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Secrets," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Working Man," 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:35 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. A. Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lecturership of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church; Colonial Theater, Boston, 12 noon.

Angell Memorial Hospital: Hospitality Day, bridge, afternoon tea, Massachusetts S. P. C. A., 180 Longwood Avenue, 1 to 5.

National Civic Federation: Annual spring meeting, home of Miss Margaret A. Fish, 9 Prescott Street, Brookline, 3:30.

New England Council: Exhibits, meetings and luncheons, Hotel Statler.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Royal Johnson, violinist, and Mr. Leo Litwin, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Swiss Club meeting, 3.

Children's Museum of Boston: New England arts and crafts exhibit, through May 15. Lectures, "Animals of the Jungle," 9:15 and "The Little Lady from Japan," 11; Science and Dramatic Club meetings, 3 and 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Women's Republican Club: Talk, "Our Relations with England, France and Italy," by Mrs. Andrew J. George, 11.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"David Golder," 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Secrets," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Working Man," 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:35 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English Silver; Modern Woodcuts, Modern Illustrated Books.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sunday, 1 to 5 through July 30. Admission free; closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making. Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling. This exhibition was assembled by coöperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston. Through May 15.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Klobe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape paintings in tempera, by Walter E. Campbell. Through May 15.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings by Ellshemius, through May 13.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Theresa F. Bernstein. Through May 14.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Paintings by Nancy Wynne Parker; art work by children of Boston, ages 6 to 16 years. Through May 17.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Colored facsimilies of 15th to 17th century master's drawings in the Albertina Museum, Vienna.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Ettore Caesr. Oils by Irene M. Higgins. Through May 13.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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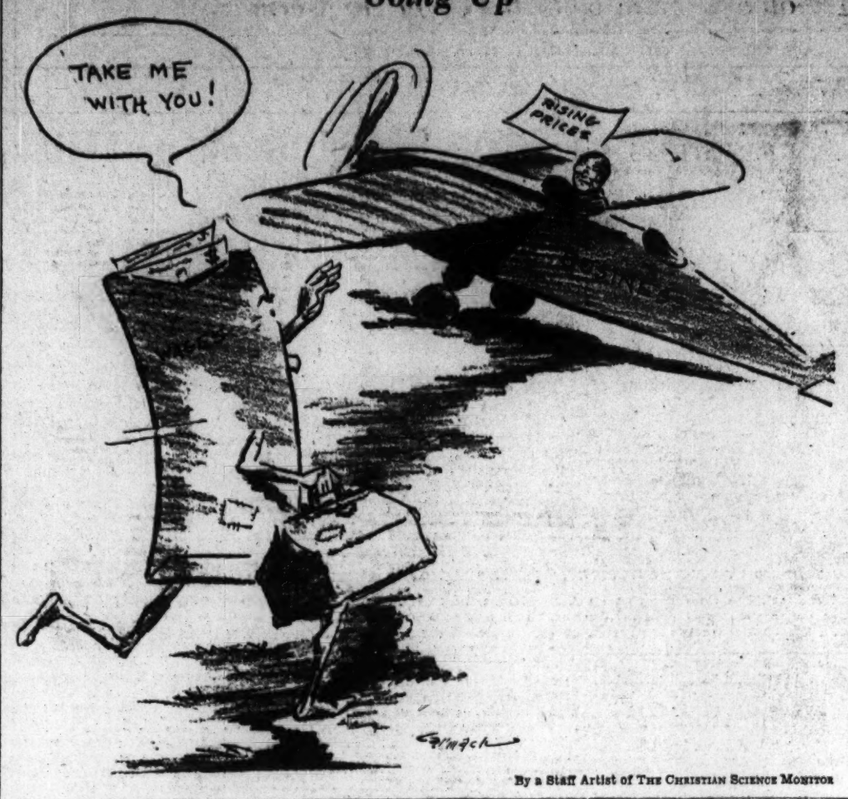

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Music

Goding-Thiede-Zeise Trio

Jordan Hall was unwontedly thronged last evening when a new chamber music combination, the cumbrously named Goding-Thiede-Zeise Trio (Howard Goding, piano, Alex Thiede, violin, and Karl Zeise, cello), made its public début. The three members of the group, able and experienced performers all, proved, to the satisfaction of an audience which applauded vigorously every movement of the three works performed, their ability to merge into a neat, intelligently planned and sometimes spirited ensemble.

They began with a "first Boston performance" of Rameau's Cinquième Concert (1741), from the "Pièces de clavecin en concert," whose original title includes the words "avec un violon ou une flûte." Although Rameau's work was heard in a form which thus departed notably from that in which its composer published it, its characteristic charm was perhaps not seriously impaired by the change. Its first movement was a fugue, but a fugue in the French manner, shortwinded but agreeable, with nothing of the austerity, the architectural grandeur of the contemporary Bach.

A Trio in A major by Pizzetti, in three movements, was another work new to Boston. It is not a recent composition, however, and it will add nothing to the composer's reputation hereabouts. It has the earmarks of a transitional work, fluctuating in style between an older romanticism and the composer's later addiction to a curiously meditative "parlato" style, almost liturgical in flavor, tending toward formlessness. There are moments of beauty, but the work as a whole wanders inconsequentially, and the listener's attention wanders, too.

In stimulating contrast was the vigorous, strongly knit C minor Trio of Brahms. The players themselves seemed roused by it to performance more spirited and brilliant than before, especially in the opening and closing allegros. The presto assai had an insubstantial and ghostly quality appropriate to this unique scherzo. In the andante the playing was somewhat lacking in luster and in grace—a deficiency that had occasionally manifested itself in other music of like mood; in a slow movement of Rameau, for example.

With this exception, however, the new combination ranks high in merit. An infusion of greater warmth and occasional excitement should improve its performance still further.

S. S.

Tonight at the Pops

Marche Militaire.....Schubert
"The Merry Wives of Windsor," Overture.....Nicolai
"Goyescas," Intermezzo.....Granados
"Peer Gynt," Suite.....Grieg

"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltz.....Strauss
Arranged for String Orchestra by Sir Hamilton Harty
"Tannhäuser," Overture.....Wagner

Hans Wiener and Dance Group

March in Formal Style.....McCleary
Golliwog's Cake Walk.....Debussy
"The Foolish Virgins".....Dvořák

The Dance

Wiener Group at Pops

The Hans Wiener Dance Group made its first of this season's appearances at the Pops last evening. Whatever the relation of music to the dance in chamber recital, there is no doubt that in the long reaches of Symphony Hall, with a vast audience and a commodious stage, the playing of the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Mr. Fiedler's baton enhances the effect. And if the music makes marked contribution, the dance adds its quota by a refreshing break of routine and by presenting itself to the public as acceptable entertainment rather than rarefied æsthetics.

The ambitious new number, "Persian Ballet," increases respect for Mr. Wiener as an imaginative group choreographer as well as able director and teacher. Augmenting the Boston Group with members of his New York Studio, he weaves with the enlarged company a pantomimic dance pattern of variegated detail into a dance-drama of unified wholeness. The suggestion of the mimes as puppets, with the use of an extra drop curtain, turns the tragedy into comedy and keeps the story well within the confines of the stage picture. Excerpts from Borodin's "Prince Igor" form the accompaniment. The production is vividly costumed and staged. Coming as it did at the end of a long program, it held the absorbed attention of an audience on the verge of becoming surfeited. When the layman who comes to scoff remains to praise, it is a proof that the composition has been made intelligible and enjoyable to the uninitiated. Still, the dance section would be more advantageously placed in the middle of the program.

Mr. Wiener's clever solo "Circus," which received instantaneous acclaim at the Pops last year and required a repetition last evening, is a matter not only of witty mimetics—a quintessence of circus performances—but of brilliant execution. It communicates the feeling of balance in the tight-rope walker and the juggler; of grip and tension and muscular play in the strong man, of relaxed swing in the bareback rider and of sinuous arm movement in the snake charmer.

"The Bride for Barter," a humorous composition for smaller group, opened the program, and Miss Fiona McCleary's modernistic "Heroic March," written for Mr. Wiener and invested by him with a precise, well-ordered group design, was given as an encore.

These numbers will be repeated tomorrow (Thursday) evening. Tonight new numbers, including "The Foolish Virgins," will be offered.

M. L.

Lowell Astronomer Begins Lecture Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Dr. V. M. Slipher, director of the Lowell Astronomical Observatory at Flagstaff, has started eastward on a lecture trip that will take him to London, where he will receive the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain in recognition of the value of his spectographic work.

Before the Society he will give the George Darwin lecture of the year, his subject to be "Spectra of the Planets." By invitation, he also will speak to the Royal Institution on "Lowell Observatory Study of the Planets." Breaking his outbound journey, Dr. Slipher will speak at Philadelphia, and at Washington he will receive the Henry Draper medal of the National Academy of Sciences. On his return from England, Dr. Slipher will attend the Chicago meeting of the American Astronomical Society, presenting an address on "nebulæ."

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Traffic Head Seeks Lower Freight Rates

Mr. William H. Day, manager of the transportation department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and representing the New England Traffic League, is appearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington today to argue for lower rail freight rates.

The Boston Chamber takes the position, he said, that freight rates measured with commodity prices, which have steadily and substantially declined over a period of years, are too high. A downward revision would tend to keep traffic on the rails that, at present rates, is diverted to competitive forms of transportation.

Newsprint paper was cited by Mr. Day as one commodity that has steadily decreased in price, while transportation costs have remained practically the same. This commodity dropped 32.8 per cent in cost since 1923, he said. Raw wool was cited by Mr. Day as further evidence that rail freight rates had remained practically stationary while commodity prices fell off sharply. He cited instances showing where some rates on wool increased during the past 10 years. Brass, copper, coal, cotton, leather, rubber, rubber goods, raw silk and silk products also were mentioned by Mr. Day to illustrate his point.

Art

Concord Art Association

Among the annual springtime art shows is the presentation of the Concord Art Association, Concord, Mass. The modesty of the small, quaint museum in which the pictures are housed and the tranquillity of the surroundings make the visit to Concord a joyous one.

For first display of the summer, the association offers pictures and sculptures made by its directors. Oils, water colors and decorative sculptures reveal the dominant note of conservative tendency and skillful craftsmanship. These artists live in the country and they are preoccupied with the changing aspect of the outdoors. The scenic splendor of the landscape renews itself for them continually. Here we see the balmy glow of springtime, the exhilarating coolness of winter, the lassitudinous warmth of summer.

Miss Gertrude Fiske is one of the outstanding exhibitors, with her portraits and landscapes. Her portraiture combines pictorial characteristics with a very human sentiment. She is not given to the sobriety that is so prevalent in personal portrayal. She seems to get fun out of painting checkered vests and shawls, which give as much quality to her pictures as do the bright blue shadows which stripe her snow scenes. Mr. Charles Hovey Pepper is another contributor of interesting portrayals, among which stands out particularly the well-wrought depiction of his colleague, Mr. Carl Gordon Cutler. Alice Ruggles Sohier's "Talavera Ware" is a lovely portrait study in which the glistening amber tints of the pottery are elaborated in the costume worn by the sitter.

Mr. Frederick W. Allen, instructor at the Boston Museum School, shows his "Pediment of the Archers," which in its architectural plan and simplified design holds strongly as a composition and which is seen more for general patterning than for subtle detail.

Etchings by Mary O. Abbott have a far-reaching subject matter, for among them one sees scenes of Kashmir, the West Himalayas, Java. Some little wood carvings are dexterously cut by her in the shapes of Asiatic beasts. Mr. Andrew Hepburn, architect, contributes a modest and effective group of aquarelles.

D. A.

U. S. and Italy Gain By Feeling of Accord, Dr. Averardi Holds

Perfect harmony should be maintained between the United States and Italy because the United States can give to Italy the vigor of a young nation risen to great power while Italy can return the fruits of a long and glorious literary and artistic past, Dr. Franco Bruno Averardi, visiting professor at Wellesley College, declared last night.

He spoke before the class in European government at Boston University's college of business administration. Prof. Edward R. Collier of the social sciences department presided.

To understand what Fascism has done in Italy, those interested must view the situation by taking into consideration the past history of the nation, Dr. Averardi averred. He pointed out that before the rise of Signor Mussolini to power Italy was hampered by disunion and the presence of a government which did not understand the wants of the people as a whole. Only since Mussolini took over the reins has Italy, as a nation, gained real unity, he added. The very name Fascism stands for "bunchism," he explained.

As evidence of the remarkable progress made by Italy since 1922, Dr. Averardi pointed to its agricultural achievements, especially in wheat growing. This progress, he added, was the result of Mussolini's furthering of scientific farming, through which he proved that the Italian soil could be made to yield good crops. Averardi explained that Italy formerly had been handicapped agriculturally because the people believe the soil unfit for farming.

Dr. Averardi revealed that Premier Mussolini advised him before he came to this country not to idealize Fascism as a panacea for all national ills. The professor said that Fascism has worked well in Italy because conditions were right for such a government. Italy found in such a government the energy and understanding which could save the nation from ruin.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; Thursday fair; rain Thursday night; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Rain this afternoon, ending early tonight; slightly warmer tonight; Thursday fair.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain this afternoon; fair and cooler, probably with light frosts tonight; Thursday fair.

Massachusetts: Rain this afternoon; fair and somewhat warmer, except in east portion, and probably light frosts in west portion tonight; Thursday fair; rain Thursday night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers this afternoon; fair tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness, with occasional rain Thursday night; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southeast winds, shifting to westerly and diminishing near Sandy Hook this afternoon and near Eastport tonight, and overcast weather with rain over north portion tonight; Thursday mostly overcast weather, followed by rain near Sandy Hook.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	58	58	Montreal	46	58
Bismarck	34	50	Nantucket	48	56
Boston	46	59	New Orleans	78	98
Buffalo	44	54	New York	52	56
Calgary	36	42	Norfolk, Va.	70	70
Charleston	76	86	North Platte	42	60
Chicago	44	48	Philadelphia	58	60
Cincinnati	54	78	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	78
Denver	34	52	Pittsburgh	54	68
Eastport, Me.	42	52	Portland, Me.	44	54
Hatteras	72	74	Raleigh	68	84
Honolulu, T.H.	..	78	St. Louis	50	84
7 p.m. May 9	74	..	St. Paul	40	48
Helena, Mont.	34	44	Salt Lake City	36	46
Huron, S. D.	38	42	San Francisco	48	56
Jacksonville	76	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	44	66
Kansas City	50	66	Seattle	50	60
Key West	82	90	Tampa	80	90
Los Angeles	50	62	Washington	58	58
Memphis	74	80	Wichita, Kan.	54	74
Miami, Fla.	80	86	Williston, N.D.	32	52

A—9 a. m. May 10.
B—Maximum May 9.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 12:30 a. m., and 1:09 p. m.
Height of tides 11.5 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:22 p. m.

Bowring Sent to London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 10—Sir Edgar Bowring has been appointed High Commissioner to London in place of Mr. D. J. Davies, who has been appointed chairman of the Fisheries Board. Sir Edgar filled the position for several years after the office first was established.

Mother's Day Special May 14

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Stronger Banking Laws Proposed By Attorney-General

Warner Places Several Recommendations Before the Legislature

Stronger banking laws is the motive of proposed legislation filed with the General Court yesterday by Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner. His recommendations also contain provisions for prosecuting violators of the banking laws.

Some of the Attorney-General's recommendations are designed further to impersonalize banking activities—that is, to keep employees and officials in their proper capacities as administrators of the banking company and not as profit sharers. For instance, one of the most important recommendations would prohibit "officers, directors, employees and attorneys of trust companies from sharing in fees, commissions, profits and benefits derived from transactions of the trust company with any firm of which they are members, or from any transactions in securities or from transactions acted upon by the board of directors of which such a person may be a member."

The Attorney-General also would prohibit trust companies from making loans out of their savings departments or changing the collateral securities held by that department unless the investment committee approves such a loan or change "before and not after the transaction."

A further provision would deny savings banks the right to make loans upon stocks and bonds of ordinary business corporations in excess of 75 per cent of their market value. The law now prohibits them from making loans in excess of 90 per cent on the value of United States bonds and 80 per cent on Grade A securities.

Other proposals have to do with criminal prosecutions. One of them provides that "in prosecutions of banking laws, it be declared as a matter of law that when a bank official signs a document he shall be presumed to know the document and what its contents are in order that the State will not have to prove that such official did know what it was and what its contents were."

Still another designates that "the amount of damages entered in a civil suit against a person for a transaction wherein violation of the banking law is proved, be doubled."

'Best All-Round' Seniors Named at Simmons College

Simmons College Student Government has conferred the title of "best all-round" member of the senior class jointly upon Carolyn H. Klein, Roslindale and Catharine S. Tidd, White Plains, N. Y. The white sweaters which symbolize the honor were awarded to both.

Miss Klein, who is enrolled in the School of General Science, is a member of the honor board under which the honor system is administered, a member of the Academy, as well as of the society for students of the highest academic standing, and was one of two members of her class chosen last fall to receive the Alumnæ Honor Award, a distinction conferred for all-round excellence. Miss Tidd, who is enrolled in the School of Social Work, twice has been president of her class, was chairman of her sophomore dance committee, and is president of the Academy.

Federal Jury Indicts In Woburn Pillbox Case

Thirteen indictments against individuals and four against corporations in Boston, Brooklyn and Philadelphia were issued by the federal grand jury yesterday in connection with the Woburn "pillbox," seized by prohibition officers.

These officials say it is the largest alcohol redistilling plant uncovered in New England during prohibition. Its estimated value is $100,000. According to Mr. Elihu D. Stone, Assistant United States District Attorney, who presented the case, subpœnas will be issued and the case may go on trial in the Federal District Court early next week. The individuals and corporations will face charges of possessing property designed for illegal manufacture of liquor between Nov. 1, 1931, and July 1, 1932, and violation of the National Prohibition Act during the same period.

New Building Rises Amid Smoking Ruins At Ellsworth, Maine

ELLSWORTH, Maine, May 10 (AP)—Evidence that a new Ellsworth will soon rise out of the ashes of more than 100 homesteads lost in the fire which leveled the central part of this city earlier in the week was seen today.

While blackened embers still smoldered throughout the ruins of homes and about 50 commercial buildings, construction was under way on the first dwelling to replace a home destroyed by the flames. Mr. Earl Shorey has cleared the site where his home formerly stood and prepared the foundation for a new residence.

Meanwhile, the work of ministering to the needs of the homeless progressed swiftly. Miss Helen T. Miller of New York, a Red Cross worker trained in relief activities, is on the scene directing Red Cross volunteers. An oil company whose big gasoline storage plant was saved from destruction by heroic efforts of fire fighters, sent a plane from Boston loaded with 1000 pounds of bedding and clothing. A chain grocery store, a building of which was among those destroyed, sent a truck with several hundred dollars' worth of provisions.

Word came from Boston that the Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross is receiving contributions of money as a special fund to aid relief work in Ellsworth. Checks are being made out to the Boston headquarters at 347 Commonwealth Avenue in response to the appeal of Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine.

Harvard Appoints Dormitory Proctors

Appointment of 43 proctors to have charge of Harvard dormitories during the academic year 1933-34, was announced today by Mr. Mathew Luce, regent of Harvard University, following approval by the Harvard Corporation. Twenty-four proctors are scheduled to live in Harvard Yard dormitories now used to house freshmen, and the remaining 17 will have charge of dormitories outside the Yard.

The appointments include seven new names and 36 men whose appointments are being continued from this year. The newly appointed men, selected from a list of nearly 150 applicants, are: James B. Ames '32, Carl H. Hageman Jr. '33, Alfred Kidder 2d '33, Oscar Sutermeister '32, Loftus E. Becker '32, William E. Lucas, second year law student, and Frederick B. Robinson '31.

Robert Reis & Co. Sales

Gross sales of Robert Reis & Co. and subsidiaries for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, were $352,180, compared with $570,410 in the like period of 1932, a decrease of 38 per cent.

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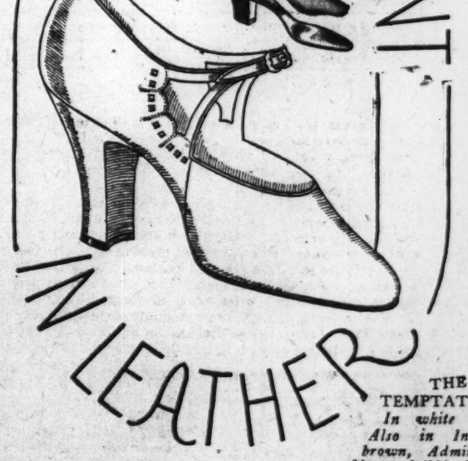

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In white kid. Also in Indies brown, Admiralty blue, or dull black kid.

For warm days and summery frocks, the "Temptation" is a *charming* shoe! See how cleverly the dainty scallops create an effect of airy lightness and feel how comfortably your foot settles down into the instant *natural* ease of the Matrix moulded sole—"Your Footprint in Leather".

Write for new Fashion Announcement and the name of a store near you where you can find Matrix Shoes. E. P. Reed & Co., Rochester, New York. . . . Matrix Style Studio: 47 West 34th Street, New York City.

Matrix offers a variety of styles at $8.50 and $10.00

Matrix Shoes

Texas Mountain Is Selected For New Observatory

Universities of Chicago and Texas Choose Site for Joint Enterprise

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 10—Announcement made here that Mount Locke in the Davis Mountains of southwestern Texas had been chosen as the site of the new cooperative astronomical observatory of the Universities of Texas and Chicago is accompanied with a statement of approval from Dr. Otto Struve, director of Yerkes Observatory of the latter institution.

Dr. Struve believes the Mount Locke site selected for the McDonald Observatory offers the best conditions for astronomical research to be found in the United States, according to the University of Chicago, which explains the basis for his estimate as follows:

"Because the solar system is unsymmetrically situated among the stars of the galaxy, and more than nine-tenths of the stars and nebulæ interesting to astronomers are south of the Equator, the farther south an observatory the better the conditions.

"Atmospheric conditions are much better in the Davis Mountains also, the nights being uniformly clear and the stars being twice as bright as they are in the latitude of Chicago. The elevation of Mount Locke —6791 feet—exceeds that of the Mount Wilson and Lick Observatories, and is just a little short of the elevation of Lowell Observatory near Flagstaff, Ariz., but the McDonald Observatory will have a much larger instrument."

The McDonald telescope is to be the second largest in the world, according to Dr. Struve. It will be designed with a view to efficiency in photographing faint stars and stellar spectra, with high light-gathering power. Dr. Struve expects that the order for the telescope will be placed soon and completion of the observatory made possible a year ahead of the contract date, July 1, 1938.

The McDonald Observatory will be a cooperative enterprise on the part of the University of Texas, which is to build the telescope and observatory buildings from a part of the bequest of the late W. J. McDonald of Paris, Texas, and the University of Chicago, which is to provide the staff for the observatory.

Mt. Locke Site Chosen For McDonald Telescope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DAVIS, Texas — Mount Locke in the Davis Mountains near here has been definitely chosen for the site of the McDonald Observatory, according to announcement by the regents of the University of Texas. Mount Locke has an altitude as recently recorded of 6791 feet.

The observatory will be the property of the University of Texas and by arrangement already announced will be conducted jointly for 30 years with the University of Chicago, which also owns Yerkes Observatory in Wisconsin.

Two hundred acres on Mt. Locke summit were donated as the building site by the G. S. Locke estate, the gift deed being executed by Mrs. Violet Locke McIvor of Concord, N. H. G. S. Locke was a pioneer in this region, coming from Concord, and Mt. Locke, on the ranch he founded, was recently named in his honor.

Construction of the observatory will be started this summer, observatory and university officials have indicated. But there will be no hurry, once the great steel reënforced concrete foundations are down for the building and the 80-inch telescope, for more than two years will be required, it is said, to cast, cool, shape and polish the pyrex glass mirror that is to go into the telescope.

City's Books Found To Deteriorate More Than in Rural Areas

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 10—Books in city libraries deteriorate more rapidly than those housed in the country, the Bureau of Standards discovered recently in experiments with publications dating as far back as 1779.

Deterioration in the city is ascribed by bureau experts to the presence in city air of small amounts of sulphur dioxide, an acid-forming gas resulting from the combustion of fuel and from certain industrial processes. Laboratory work at the bureau has revealed that two to nine parts of sulphur dioxide per 1,000,000 parts of air caused a marked deterioration of paper in 240 hours.

Since all libraries cannot be located in the country or in suburban areas, the bureau has recommended that polluted air be given an alkaline washing to remove bad fumes before it is admitted to libraries. The chemical purity of fibers themselves is an important factor in the permanence of paper, the bureau discovered. Those papers containing appreciable quantities of ground-wood fibers were in a much poorer state of preservation than the papers containing chemically refined rag and wood fibers.

The first ground-wood fibers were in a book published in 1875 and were found usually mixed with other fibers, quite extensively until around 1910. In several books a mixture of the poorest grades of paper with the best grades was found, explaining some of the uneven deterioration of different papers often observed in old books. This research is one phase of a general study of the storage of books and records being made at the bureau with the assistance of a fund granted to the National Research Council by the Carnegie Corporation.

Two College Men Win Prix de Rome

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—In a competition with 122 other entrants, two college graduate students pursuing their master's degree are the winners of the Prix de Rome awards in architecture and landscape architecture in this year's contests, which were held yesterday at the Grand Central Art Galleries.

Mr. Olindo Grossi, of the Bronx, won in architecture and Mr. Morris E. Trotter Jr., of Charlotte, N. C., in landscape architecture. Mr. Grossi is a candidate for the degree of Master of Architecture in June at Columbia University, from which he holds the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Architecture. Mr. Trotter, who is to receive his Master's degree at Cornell University this year, was graduated from Cornell last year with the degree of Bachelor of Landscape Architecture.

The prizes for each of the winners include $1450 a year for two years to be spent in study at the American Academy in Rome, and free residence and studio at the academy. The terms begin in October. Prior to this year, the terms were for three years.

Negro Pupils Remodel House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—At an expense of only $20.24, the home economics class of Bennett College for Negroes, composed of 30 girls, reconditioned an old building into a "model house," which now adorns the campus. A bookcase in the living room was made by members of the class. A rug, a colorful addition to the room, was made of old rags.

English Schoolboys Take a 'Little Flyer' to Germany

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-London News Agency

FLYING TRIPS TO THE RHINELAND WERE NOT ALWAYS SO POPULAR

In the Old Days It Was the Lumbering Horse-Drawn Bus That Creaked Its Way Along the Road Down to the Little Red Schoolhouse; Now, It's the Giant Air Liner That Sweeps Them on Their Way.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A party of 38 English schoolboys were thrilled by a new line in vacations when they left Croydon Airdrome in the plane Heracles for the Continent. The boys were accompanied by two masters who conducted them on an educational tour of Germany.

Soaring Market Is Declared Hard On 'Bucketshops'

More Profitable, It Is Said, to Close but Customers Would Lose

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 10—If the stock market continues upward, bucketshops may find it profitable to close their doors, it is declared here by Mr. Carl H. Henriksen, assistant dean of the school of business at the University of Chicago. The only possible regret at such a turn of events, he pointed out, is that such closings may leave their customers, with bull market profits, "holding the sack."

"Skyrocketing security prices," said Mr. Henriksen, "have been extremely disconcerting to bucketshop operators. Their usual practice is to keep customers buying on rising prices so that the slightest recession in prices will impair margins sufficiently to justify selling out the victim's account."

This is particularly true, he said, with those customers who refuse to be switched into stocks in which the "bucketeer" has a special interest. The house does not actually execute buying orders, nor does it have in its possesion the securities it sells to "suckers," he said. It operates legally by changing the wording of confirmations in a way to make itself the principal instead of the agent in the transaction.

"With profits piling up on the books of customers," continued Mr. Henriksen, "and with the market running against the house, the 'bucketeers' find themselves in a position wherein it is imposible to make deliveries when customers offer to pay up their debit balances."

One such house, according to the university expert, was requested by a customer to transfer his securities to a member of the stock exchange on receipt of a check for the debit balance of the customer's account. The house asked the victim to accept settlement of a $500 down payment and $100 a week until the account was settled.

Another house sent all its customers confirmations of sale on the first day of the recent bull market, at the opening prices, informing clients they were going out of business. Those who demanded credit balances were told they would have to accept stock of a gold-mining company not qualified under the state blue-sky laws.

Kappa Tau Alpha Elects Five B. U. Journalists

Election of five new members to Kappa Tau Alpha, national honorary journalism fraternity at Boston University's college of business administration, was announced today by Mr. David Brickman of Roxbury, president. The society is the "Phi Beta Kappa" of schools of journalism and election to it is based on high scholarship, demonstrated journalistic ability and good character, besides one year of outside practical training.

Elected from the class of 1933 are: Frank L. Appell, Hyde Park, editor of the Boston University News; Edward F. Herrick, Reading; Fred Samia, Lawrence; Miss Dorothy E. Seabrooke, Roxbury, and Vera E. Victorean, Pittsfield. Prof. Harry B. Center, head of the B. U. journalism department, and Mr. Max R. Grossman, journalism instructor are charter members.

Color Printing Urged For Newspaper 'Ads'

There is a great field for four-color printing in newspaper advertising, Mr. V. Winfield Challenger of the N. W. Ayer Company declared in an address before members of the Advertising Club of Boston at a luncheon-meeting in the Hotel Statler yesterday.

The speaker said that if four-color printing is to become popular, those sponsoring the development must get more cooperation from mechanical departments of newspapers. Men in these departments must be thoroughly trained in the art of color printing, he continued, and must get rid of the idea that "it can't be done."

"The problem of color printing in advertising," Mr. Challenger asserted, "can be solved in newspapers as well as it was solved in magazines. If we can get the right kind of cooperation from the ink and paper manufacturers, the newspapers and others that will play a part in the development, there is no doubt that in a short time four-color advertising in newspapers will be as popular as it is in magazines today."

Boys' Club Plants 'Crop' Of Trees at Woronoco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORONOCO, Mass., May 10—Members of the Community Boys' Club have completed planting 312 three-year-old spruce trees on the slopes of Tekoa Mountain in a project sponsored by the Strathmore Paper Company.

The boys now have planted a total of 750 trees on the lower side of the mountain.

R. F. C. Advances Date For Earthquake Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, May 10—Applications for loans to repair the property of churches, social, fraternal and religious organizations, damaged in a recent earthquake from the earthquake relief fund of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, can be made prior to May 15, according to Mr. Henry S. MacKay Jr., chairman of the advisory committee.

Full information on loan procedure and necessary application blanks can be obtained at the offices of the Unified Rehabilitation Corporation, Mr. MacKay said. The corporation maintains its headquarters in Los Angeles at 326 Chamber of Commerce Building. It has a branch office at 1201 Security Bank Building, Long Beach, and also branch offices at the Santa Ana and Lynwood City Halls.

Ely's $24,625,000 Tax Measure Goes To Public Hearing

Committee Sets May 15 as Date for Open Discussion of the Bill

A public hearing on Gov. Joseph B. Ely's recommendations for increasing the State's revenues by $24,625,000 will be held at the State House next Monday morning by the House Ways and Means Committee.

In reporting the bill to the House of Representatives, yesterday, Senator Henry Parkman Jr., chairman of the Taxation Committee, explained several of its important fundamentals. Relative to the 2 per cent sales tax on commodities, he said, the consumer buying an article in a store would not pay a tax on anything costing less than 25 cents; he would pay 1 per cent on goods costing from 25 to 74 cents; two cents on goods costing from 75 cents to $1.24 with the same increases taking effect in ratio to the amount of his purchases.

The merchant will pay a tax on the money taken in by him and assume the whole tax on purchases under 25 cents in volume.

The proposed poll tax on women would be collected locally, the Senator explained, and go directly to the treasuries of towns and cities. The sales and electrical energy taxes would take effect July 1, to be collected by the State and paid to municipalities on the basis of the state tax and used for public welfare.

Changes in the income tax exemptions would allow a single man an exemption of $1500 and a married man or a person supporting his parents $2000. An allowance of $250 is additional for each dependent person. A total exemption cannot exceed $3000. Thus, the new plan takes cognizance of the present economic situation under which persons are stretching their resources to take care of relatives. There is a provision eliminating exemptions on incomes above $8000.

Having disposed of the tax bill temporarily, the House got down to routine matters. Its first step was to override the Governor's veto of a bill to provide public access to Lake Marguerite in Sandisfield. Following this action, the House passed to a third reading the bill to reimburse the widow of Judge Webster Thayer for the loss of their home, which was bombed in Worcester.

A resolve was also passed for payments of funds to citizens of Worcester for losses or damage to property caused by the bombing.

The House substituted for an adverse report, the bill to permit municipalities to establish lighting plants without first acquiring existing plants. The bill increasing the number of beer sale licenses according to units of population went to a third reading.

The bill was passed to be engrossed providing that landowners could set steel traps on their own property except within 50 yards of a building or on cultivated land.

After defeating the bill to permit the Public Utilities Commission to regulate the borrowing of money by gas and electric companies, the Senate passed and sent to the Governor the measure reducing the salaries of county employees.

Rockefeller Center Dismisses Rivera For Lenine Portrait

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—Because he declined to eliminate a portrait of Lenine from a mural painting in progress at the R. C. A. building of Rockefeller Center, Señor Diego Rivera, Mexican artist, was paid in full yesterday for his work and dismissed by representatives of the Rockefeller family. The final payment was for $14,000, completing the $21,000 commission.

A crowd of Rivera sympathizers made a small demonstration during the evening, and the doors of Radio City Music Hall had to be closed for 10 minutes until police restored order around the building.

Señor Rivera had declined to eliminate the Lenine portrait on request of the Rockefeller representatives, offering instead to balance it in the design with a portrait of Lincoln surrounded by anti-slavery leaders.

Señor Rivera was expelled from the Mexican organization of Communists some time ago, but he states that his sympathies are still communistic. There has recently been controversy in Detroit over the contents of murals painted by him in the Detroit Institute of Arts.

Booming Palestine Is Short of Labor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 10—The Department of Commerce has discovered a spot on the world map where there is an actual shortage of labor.

In Palestine, the American commercial attaché at Cairo reports a wave of prosperity is in progress which exceeds in proportions that of the pre-depression era. Factories are working at full capacity to meet the increased demand for domestic products and the demand for labor in the building trades and in agriculture is growing daily.

The steady immigration of Jews from other countries is held largely responsible for the increased industrial activity in Palestine. At the present time 35,000 Jewish workers are said to be employed in Palestine. This is said to be about one-third of the entire Jewish population. More than 7000 workers were absorbed by industry in 1932, according to the reports.

French Launch Fast Cruiser

SAINT NAZAIRE, France, May 10 (AP)—The fast new cruiser Emile Bertin, 5886 tons, was launched yesterday. It has an estimated speed of 34 knots and will carry two airplanes.

House Progresses To Clear Decks Of Pending Measures

$500,000,000 Direct Relief Bill Goes to White House for Signing

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 10 — After one of the fastest legislative days of the season which cleared the decks of most pending measures, the House today moved a little more methodically forward with the independent offices bill, planning to pass it tomorrow and then adjourn over the week-end. By that time it is expected the railroad bill will be ready for the House and possibly also the industry regulation measure.

Yesterday's session established almost a record for speed. The powerful Democratic machinery clicked off action on five different measures which sent one to the White House and three to conference and marked up an important Administration victory on the fifth.

To the White House went the Wagner-Lewis bill appropriating $500,000,000 for direct unemployment relief grants to individual states and setting up a relief administration to take over from the R. F. C. the supervision of federal relief aid. It was passed without a roll call shortly after a vote of 237 to 133 on a special rule to take up the conference report showed a substantial majority in its favor.

President Roosevelt's project for the development of the Tennessee Valley incorporated in the Muscle Shoals bill moved a long step ahead when unanimous consent was secured to send it to conference. The Administration bill for regulation of securities in interstate commerce and the District of Columbia appropriation bills were also sent to conference by unanimous consent.

The Administration scored a victory when an effort was made to secure House concurrence in the price-fixing amendment to the farm relief-currency inflation bill, an amendment to which both President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace have expressed strong opposition.

After all other differences between House and Senate had been settled Representative Gerald J. Boileau (R.) of Wisconsin, moved to concur in the Norris-Simpson amendment providing for establishment of minimum prices for farm commodities below which they could not be sold. Democratic leaders rallied their forces against what they described as a serious threat to the Administration's entire farm relief program, and defeated the amendment by a vote of 283 to 109.

India to Borrow in London

LONDON, May 10—Arrangements are in progress for issue of £12,000,000 Government of India 4 per cent loan at 97½ redeemable in 1948-53, of which £7,000,000 will be used to pay off the 6 per cent Government of India loan maturing 1933-35.

A new deal

in summer fares to

CALIFORNIA

MAY 15 to OCT. 15

ROUNDTRIPS FROM NEW YORK		ROUNDTRIPS FROM CHICAGO	
FIRST CLASS (45-day limit) . .	$126.90	COACH (21-day limit)	$60.50
(via some lines, $123.75)		TOURIST (21-day limit) . . .	70.50
FIRST CLASS (Oct. 31 limit) . .	$138.32	FIRST CLASS (21-day limit) .	80.50
(via some lines, $135.12)		FIRST CLASS (Oct. 31 limit) .	90.30

Similar low fares from all eastern and mid-western cities.

To which Southern Pacific adds:

Go West on one of Southern Pacific's Four Great Routes, return on another and see the whole Pacific Coast for not 1¢ more rail fare!

(From most eastern and mid-western cities)

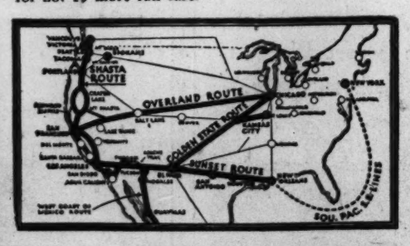
Any railroad agent can sell you a Southern Pacific ticket West. Our agents (names below) naturally know the Pacific Coast intimately and can be very helpful in planning your trip. A letter will receive prompt attention.

THIS is the year to go West. A new deal in rail fares plus reductions in living expenses on the Pacific Coast bring a California trip within reach of almost everyone with two weeks to spare this summer.

And Southern Pacific offers unique routing privileges that add hundreds of scenic miles to your trip for no additional rail fare. At the fares shown above you can, for example, swing down to New Orleans and take our *Sunset Route* through the Old South and the Southwest to Los Angeles. Then up through San Francisco to Portland, Seattle or Vancouver, returning via any northern United States or Canadian line. Or reverse the order. Or use any other combination of the Four Great Routes that suits your fancy. All for not 1¢ more rail fare.

11 DAYS IN CALIFORNIA $68

California's community advertising organizations estimate that you can spend eleven thrilling days in California this summer for as little as $68. This includes hotel room (with bath), all meals and many scenic trips. Write us for free, illustrated tour booklets.



Other Costs Reduced

REDUCTION IN PULLMAN ROUNDTRIP FARE to buyers of the first class 21-day and 45-day roundtrips. For example, Pullman lower berth from Chicago to San Francisco or Los Angeles and return, $35.63; from New York, $55.50.

REDUCED PRICES IN OUR DINING CARS enable you to eat well on the train for $2.10 a day. Add these expenses to your ticket and see for yourself how little a California trip can cost.

Southern Pacific

O. P. BARTLETT, *Passenger Traffic Manager*
310 So. Michigan Blvd., Chicago
H. H. GRAY, *General Eastern Passenger Agent*
531 Fifth Ave., New York City

Write to the above, or any Southern Pacific General Agent, for information and literature on a trip to California

SELECT THIS HOTEL FOR YOUR SUMMER VISIT TO NEW YORK

800 sunny, outside rooms. Every room with bath, shower and radio. Adjacent to Grand Central and B & O Bus Terminal . . . only a few minutes from Pennsylvania Station. In the midst of the theatrical district and the fashionable shops.

SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50 to $5 per day
weekly from $15
DOUBLE ROOMS from $3.50 to $6 per day
weekly from $21

HOTEL MONTCLAIR

Lexington Ave., 49th to 50th Sts., N. Y.

KRE MEL

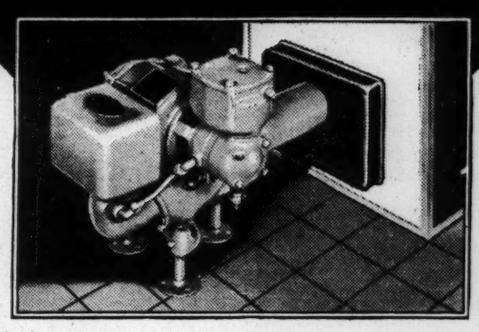
IS

Delicious and Nourishing
Easily and Quickly Made
Satisfying to Entire Family
Amazingly Inexpensive

AMERICA'S *fastest-selling* DESSERT

OIL-O-MATIC

gives you famous HUSHED HEAT *for less cost than hand firing*



NEW LOW-PRICED MODEL FOR SMALLER HOMES

PUTTING up with the discomfort and labor of hand-firing a furnace doesn't even save you money now! You can enjoy the matchless comfort of genuine Oil-O-Matic, with its famous Hushed Heat, and actually *save money by it!*

And here's still more good news! There's a new low-priced model Oil-O-Matic, for the smaller home, identical in every principle of design and operation to the hundreds of thousands of Oil-O-Matics, which are heating more homes than any other oil burner in the world!

All Oil-O-Matics use heavy, low-cost fuel oil—not only lower in price, but considerably richer in heat-units than the costlier lighter oils most burners require.

Installed in *any* type furnace or boiler. Telephone Today for a free inspection and price quotation. No obligation.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING CORPORATION
Bloomington, Ill.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

EASY TERMS to Home Owners!

Boston Welcomes 'The Royal Scot' To Train Circles

Famous Flier Inspected by Hundreds at Berth in South Station

Strike up the bag-pipes! A noble visitor is in Boston today. It is "The Royal Scot," crack London to Edinburgh and Glasgow express of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway. The "Train with a Tradition," as it is known throughout all Europe, is touring the United States prior to exhibition at the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago next month.

Although no pomp and circumstance, no beat of drums nor blast of trumpets announced the arrival of the distinguished guest, as one might expect would accompany the greeting of a member of a royal family, there were hundreds of persons on hand to serve officially and unofficially as a welcoming committee when the train of the kings rolled into the South Station last night.

All through today, streams of men, women and children filed down the plush corridors of the eight de luxe cars, which include first and third class sleeper and brake coaches, first class vestibule coach, lounge car and brake and an electric kitchen car. These represent the most modern type of vehicles in operation on the London, Midland and Scottish Railway.

Good Visibility Afforded

While uniformity of design has been aimed at in exterior decoration, interior design and equipment has been made as diverse as possible to meet the individual tastes of passengers. Features of the cars are deep and wide windows, giving good visibility on both sides of the train, the rich upholstery, and the expensive woods used in the paneling.

The engine, capable of making a speed of more than 70 miles an hour, is much smaller than the large American passenger locomotives. It has low and round lines with a smokestack only about 10 inches high. It is conspicuous because of the absence of a cow-catcher and a lack of "gadgets," both on top and beneath the engine. The cab is compact and half as large as the familiar 6000 type locomotive in the United States.

"The Royal Scot" is owned by the largest of the four British railway groups. The American tour has been arranged in coöperation with and by courtesy of the American railroad systems over whose lines it is running. The history of the train is the history of seven decades of British railway express service. Although not always known by its present name, she has for over 70 years, without a break, left Euston Station, London, for Glasgow and Edinburgh at 10 a. m. A companion service leaves Scotland's capital and Glasgow at the same hour for Euston.

Steady Progress in Equipment

Since 1862, when the departure time of the train was standardized, steady progress has been made in the design and equipment of British express passenger trains. In 1891 the first restaurant car made its appearance on the Scottish services, to be followed two years later by the first all-corridor train.

The track over which "The Royal Scot" travels, is recognized as one of the best in the world and presents many phases of exceptional engineering interest. It includes the surmounting of two mountain summits at Shap in Cumberland, involving a climb of four miles with an average grade of 1 in 70.

Its regular British crew is manning the train during the exhibition tour, with the aid of American engineers and firemen to explain American railway signals and rules. A Canadian Pacific liner, after 36 rail tracks had been laid on her decks, carried the famous express across the Atlantic to Montreal.

High Court Rebuke For Lowell Forecast In Narcotics Case

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—Federal Judge James A. Lowell of Massachusetts, threatened with impeachment because of the way he freed George Crawford, a Negro wanted in Virginia for murder, today seemed to be facing a rebuke by the Supreme Court on a quite separate score.

In a case argued yesterday before the high tribunal it was stated that during instructions to a jury in a narcotics case Judge Lowell said of the defendant:

"He wiped his hands during the testimony. It is a rather curious thing, but that is almost always an indication of lying. Why it should be so we don't know but that is the fact. I think that every single word that man said, except when he agreed with the government's testimony, was a lie."

The court stopped the argument right there, and turned to ask Mr. Thomas D. Thacher, former Solicitor-General (still acting while his successor prepares to assume his duties) what he thought about this. Mr. Thacher suggested that the defendant should have a new trial, spoke at length about the necessity of fair, unbiased instructions being given jurors. Otherwise, he said, the institution of jury trial is threatened.

Advertisers Honor Ochs, Roosevelt and Lindbergh

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—President Roosevelt, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Mr. Adolph Ochs, publisher of the New York Times, were voted honorary members of the Advertising Club of New York at the annual meeting held yesterday.

The honor was bestowed in recognition of three representative Americans of outstanding achievement. Citing the club's efforts over a quarter of a century in behalf of better conditions and better advertising, Mr. Grover A. Whalen, who was re-elected president, referred to the organization as "a laboratory of business," in which more than a score of specialized departments "have attracted the leading authorities in many fields of activity," who have given of their experience and knowledge for the benefit of the general public.

'The Royal Scot' Brings Color of Old England to New England

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"TRAIN WITH A TRADITION" STOPS AT BOSTON ON WAY TO CHICAGO WORLD FAIR

Features of the Locomotive, Which Has a Speed of 70 Miles an Hour, Are Its Compactness and Freedom From "Gadgets." The Coach Windows Are Deep and Wide, Affording Unusual Visibility. The Interior Design Is Diverse, With Rich Upholstery and Paneling Adding to the Elaborate Equipment. Thousands of Visitors Are Welcoming the Opportunity to Go Through the Coaches During the Train's Stay in Massachusetts.

Australians Find Native Inhabitant Always Baffling

(Continued from Page 1)

aboriginals at its headquarters at Port Darwin. Country policemen are also country protectors of the natives. Authorities are mostly of the opinion that the police have done good work. Cases of mishandling situations by the police have been rare.

Natives Mostly in North

Today the greatest number of natives is in northern Australia. Less than 3500 aborigines exist outside that region. Consequently, the native problem now is confined to that section.

The general attitude outback toward the aboriginal is that he is an inferior and bound to disappear. Many settlers express the opinion that the passing of the blacks will be a good thing.

There is much controversy at present among interested people in Australia over the future of the native. Besides those who feel that the disappearance of the native will be a good thing, others, notably Mr. J. Huston Edgar in his report to the Aboriginals' Friends Association, feel that in general the problem is unsolvable.

Some propose an aborigines state where natives could live under self-government.

Others claim that as the aboriginal has proved to be a good cattleman all black fellows should be placed on stations set aside for them. Those supporting this idea grant that it might be necessary to have a white supervisor at the head. Yet as there would only be work for 20 blacks at the most on each station, this program would give employment only to the few.

Approve Reservation Policy

The Commonwealth Government has set aside in the interior, reservations for blacks. In these lands blackfellows do what they like, living as far as possible in the native state. This policy is pretty generally approved by the Australian public. The difficulty in this situation is that the black will not encroach upon land that is not his by tradition and so only those tribes whose traditional land is that of the reservation will hunt on the reservations.

Then there is the further trouble of keeping the blacks in and the whites out of the reservations. An active police patrol is needed. The continual drift of the blacks from the wilds to the stations shows also that the blacks desire to come into civilization.

The large number of half-castes has become a matter of concern in northern Australia. The Administration at Port Darwin is endeavoring to meet the problem by encouraging half-castes to marry among themselves. As there is a surplus of girls in half-caste children, Darwin authorities propose marrying surplus girls to whites.

The policy of Darwin authorities is to attempt the elevation of the half-castes to the level of whites, obtaining finally amalgamation of the two peoples. The authorities are now attempting to segregate half-castes in homes in Darwin, Pine Creek, and Alice Springs.

Under the recent Labor Government, regulations decreed that one half-caste should be employed to every six aboriginals on stations. It was further stipulated that half-castes should receive 34s. 6d. per week. The purpose of these regulations was directed largely against big station owners. The regulations have been mostly disregarded.

Natives Find a Friend

The Aboriginals' Friends Association has done great work for the aborigines through its representative in Alice Springs, Mr. E. E. Kramer, who ventures to parts little traversed by white men to tender aid to the blackfellow. He has obtained the confidence of the native and is hailed wherever he goes.

Dr. Grenfell Price of Adelaide University states that in 1930-31 the Government voted for the aborigines and half-castes in the Northern Territory £3546. or 3s. 6d. per head. In the same year the Government deficit on the Northern Territory and its railway was £6,760,000 or £150 for all people in North and Central Australia.

As Dr. Price says, "Surely, the people of Australia who can waste £150 per annum on every inhabitant of a poor cattle country can afford to cast the dispossessed aboriginal something more than a bone!"

In 1928 Mr. J. W. Bleakley recommended to the Commonwealth Government a definite scale of wages for permanent workers, according to value of services of blacks, be adopted. He also suggested that wages be paid in goods rather than in money, as the aboriginal with money was not at present capable of spending wisely. He further proposed a deduction of a percentage of the native's earnings for compulsory savings and asked that permanent employees be given better living conditions.

New England Group Of Girl Scouts Hears National President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 10—Mrs. Frederick Edey of New York, president of the National Girl Scouts, was the principal speaker today at the first general session of the New England Regional Conference of Girl Scouts. Other speakers were Mrs. Adolphus Staton, Grand Brown Owl; Miss Margaret Murray, head of the national personnel division, and Miss Ruth Stevens, director of the New England Region.

Mrs. Francis J. Sill of Westboro was elected commissioner of Girl Scouts for Massachusetts at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Mandate held in connection with the conference. Mrs. Joseph B. Ely, wife of Governor Ely, was appointed honorary commissioner for Massachusetts, and Mrs. Henry Kidder of Boston was named honorary treasurer.

Four Girl Scouts received golden eaglets, the highest honor in the organization. They were Miss Virginia Ritter of Chicopee, Miss Vera Kitson, Miss Margaret McLean and Miss Mary Burke of Easthampton. They were congratulated on their achievement by Mrs. Edey.

Storrowton, the collonial village on the Eastern States Exposition grounds, was opened for the first time this season to receive the Scouts. More than 250 guests were served an old-fashioned supper, featuring baked beans and strawberries, last night. An entertainment was presented by local Scouts on the village green.

Awards to councils for membership included 10-year honors to Groton, Westboro, Onset, Westminster and Milton. New Bedford observed its twentieth year of membership.

Mayors in Michigan Asked to Meet in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Gov. William A. Comstock has written mayors of the larger cities of Michigan inviting them to attend conferences on business conditions to be held in connection with the annual convention here of the Advertising Federation of America. The meeting will be held from June 25 to 28.

"Serious consideration of business conditions with constructive efforts to find the solution of our many problems" was given as the keynote of the proposed conference. The Governor, in his letter, stated that the convention was regarded as one of the major meetings of its kind this year, and felt that because of its advantages the cities should be represented. Much of the time will be devoted to the general aspect of business, and he feels that executives could gain much by attending.

President Roosevelt has been invited to deliver the principal address to the American Bar Association, which holds its annual convention in this city Aug. 30. Mr. Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York, also has been invited.

Toronto Reports 1932 Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The total tax levy for 1932 for this city amounted to $37,522,157, of which amount 84 per cent had been collected by May 30, according to Mayor W. J. Stewart in a report to council. Of the $7,653,764 of 1932 remaining unpaid on Dec. 31, a total of $1,640,424 has been collected during the first five months of 1933.

Arrears for 1932 and previous years outstanding on Dec. 31, 1932, amounted to $10,173,094. Of this $2,473,993 has been collected, the total of all arrears now being $7,699,101.

Eastern Star Opens Annual Convention Of Grand Chapter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 10—With more than 500 delegates registered, the fifty-seventh annual convention of the Massachusetts Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, formally opened today with an organ recital in the municipal auditorium by Marian H. Kennedy. Jane Gray Payzant, Past Grand Matron, presided. The session was devoted to greetings and receptions to distinguished guests.

This afternoon annual addresses were given by Elsie M. Barker, Worthy Grand Matron; Fremont S. Eggleston, Worthy Grand Patron; Carrie A. Cushing, Grand Secretary, and Alice E. Wallace, Grand Treasurer.

Officers will be elected and installed tomorrow.

The Matrons' and Patrons' Association elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Mary E. Eastman of Stoughton; vice-president, John E. Walsh of Quincy; secretary, Miss Anna M. Doering of Jamaica Plain; treasurer, Miss Grace B. Forbes of Mansfield; auditor, Mrs. Margaret T. Gilmore of Hope.

Among guests at the convention are Sarah A. Shaw, Worthy Grand Matron of Maine, and Ethel M. Hilton, Associate Grand Matron of Maine; Sarah E. Greenfield, Worthy Grand Matron, George E. Danforth, Worthy Grand Patron, and Rena E. Otis, Grand Marshal of New Hampshire.

Pupils March as Teachers' Champions In Defense of Chicago's High Schools

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 10—Odd parades Chicago has had in its century, but nothing so strange as that which took to the streets yesterday. Four thousand high school boys and girls blocked traffic down town to parade for their unpaid school-teachers.

Sometime in the schoolboy's career, as vacation draws nigh, he chants that ancient rhyme:

Ten more days and I'll be free,
From the school of misery,
No more lessons, no more books,
No more teacher's angry looks.

But this juvenile dirge was wiped out yesterday. School children became teachers' champions. And faced with the possibility that their lessons and books would be taken away from them by the forced closing of several of the high schools, pupils cried out for books and lessons.

The scraggly file of marchers, punctuated by high school bands, told Chicago and its politicians that the young folks of the city wanted their chance for an education and demanded that their teachers get paid for the work they had done.

Such curious bands parading down the main streets Chicago has never before witnessed. They were made up of school children of all sizes and ages. Girls tooted manfully among them, playing cornets, flutes and what not. Remarkable to look upon these bands, but good to listen to. They had a message and they got it out upon the startled business world.

Traffic policemen fretted and fidgeted while Michigan Avenue ran dry of traffic as a country road, as traffic was rerouted to allow the parade to cross.

School-teachers had no hand in the demonstration, boy leaders proudly announced. It was the children's own.

Meanwhile efforts to get together money to pay teachers for last September lacked still half a milloin of finding enough.

Gold Dust Used to Pay For Utah License Plate

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 10 (AP)—There's one town still on the gold standard, apparently, and that's Loa, down in the mountains of Wayne County, Utah.

Mr. Milton H. Wheeling, Secretary of State, who has administration of state automobile license law, yesterday received a small bottle accompanied by a letter from Mr. S. M. Caldwell of Loa.

"Please find enclosed gold dust to pay for the license plates on my half-ton truck, also including taxes," the letter said. "We have no place to sell gold here but you can get it cashed. This is gold from the Henry Mountains. If any is left over from the license amount, please return it."

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Ottawa: Regent Theater, 3:15 p. m., May 14.

United States

Connecticut

New London: Bulkeley Auditorium, Bulkeley Place, 3:30 p. m., May 14.

Maryland

Cumberland: Strand Theater, 3:15 p. m., May 14.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., May 18.

Cambridge: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 16.

Longmeadow: Community House, 8:15 p. m., May 19.

Marblehead: Abbot Hall, Washington Square, 8 p. m., May 19.

Melrose: Memorial Hall, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., May 14.

Newton: Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 8 p. m., May 16.

Northampton (First Church): High School Hall, Main and New South Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 20.

Quincy: Bethany Congregational Church, Quincy Square, 8 p. m., May 15.

Somerville: Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill, 8 p. m., May 20.

Ware: Ware Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 18.

New Jersey

Hoboken: Auditorium, Jos. F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 18.

New York

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, East Twenty-first Street at Albermarle Road, 8:15 p. m., May 19.

Canandaigua: Academy Auditorium, Fort Hill Avenue and Main Street, 3:30 p. m., May 14.

Gloversville: Church Edifice, Kingsboro and First Avenues, 8 p. m., May 19.

Ithaca: Savings Bank Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 18.

Jackson Heights: Church Edifice 86-17 Thirty-fifth (Fillmore) Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 19.

Jamaica: Sunday School Auditorium, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 18.

Kenmore: Legion Memorial Hall, 3354 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 16.

Mamaroneck: Mamaroneck Junior High School, Boston Post Road, 8:15 p. m., May 16.

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1035 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 19.

New York (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., May 16.

Oneonta: Chapin Memorial Universalist Church, 8 p. m., May 19.

Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 15.

Utica: Church Edifice, Genesee Street and Avery Place, 8 p. m., May 18.

Yonkers (First Church): Saunders Trades School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., May 15.

Pennsylvania

Ardmore: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 18.

Butler: Butler Theater, East Jefferson Street, off Main Street, 3:15 p. m., May 14.

Lansdale (auspices First Church, Norristown): Lansdale Theater, Main and Towamencin Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 14.

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., May 19.

Pittsburgh (Third Church): Harris South St. Hills Theater, Dormont, 3:15 p. m., May 14.

Swarthmore: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 15.

Warren: Church Auditorium, 312 Market Street, 8 p. m., May 15.

Washington: Young Women's Christian Association Building, 3 p. m., May 14.

York (First Church): Court House, East Market Street, 8:15 p. m., May 20.

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Glass Bank Bill Is Still Hanging Fire in Congress

Roosevelt Still Undecided Whether to Push It Now or Later

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 10—It was learned at the White House today that Administration approval for the Glass banking reform bill still hangs in the balance. Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers are discussing whether the measure ought to be shortened and simplified and whether some of the more controversial features might not be better left over to a later session of Congress. Senator William G. McAdoo (D.) of California, a member of the Glass sub-committee, discussed the bill this morning with the President.

At the same time it was learned that Mr. Eugene R. Black, governor of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, has been appointed governor of the Federal Reserve Board to succeed Mr. Eugene Meyer.

The Glass banking bill has already had a stormy career and its future progress threatens to be no less turbulent. At the background of the bill is the continued series of bank failures over the United States, which has reduced the number of United States banks from 20,000 to less than two-thirds that number in a decade with terrific losses to depositors. The Glass bill is designated to give the American depositor some of the security possessed by Canadian and British depositors in which countries no single bank failure has occurred during the business slump.

As for the bill itself, it is without question the most far-reaching piece of financial legislation since the original Federal Reserve Act. Passing the Senate last session, over a determined filibuster, it was blocked in the House. It carried the same features of branch banking and divorce of affiliates now that caused the opposition before.

Its scope has been even further broadened. A proposal for self-insurance of depositors' accounts by member banks of the Reserve System is a brand new and sweeping venture in national banking. A $2,000,000,000 corporation would be set up for this end. Furthermore, a provision requiring private bankers to choose between their deposit banking business and their affiliates and to abandon one or the other has been introduced at the last minute.

Under the revised form of the bill the deposit insurance proposal would be postponed for one year, to permit examination of the various banks to be involved in the plan, and to permit state banks to join the federal system, if they wish to participate in the arrangement.

Miami-Nassau Air Line To Operate Year Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Steady and substantial growth of travel and trade between Miami and Nassau, Bahama Islands, demands year round air transport service to accommodate these two sister ports, according to Mr. Sidney Farrington, Pan American Airways agent of Nassau, who has been in Miami arranging the summer schedules.

Heretofore the large flying boats which ply daily during the winter between Miami and Nassau, have discontinued service during the summer months. Beginning May 2, 16-passenger planes will leave Miami each Monday and Friday morning at 8:30, arriving at Nassau at 10:30. Returning, the planes depart at 2:30 the same afternoon, arriving here at 4:30 in ample time for north-bound plane and train connections.

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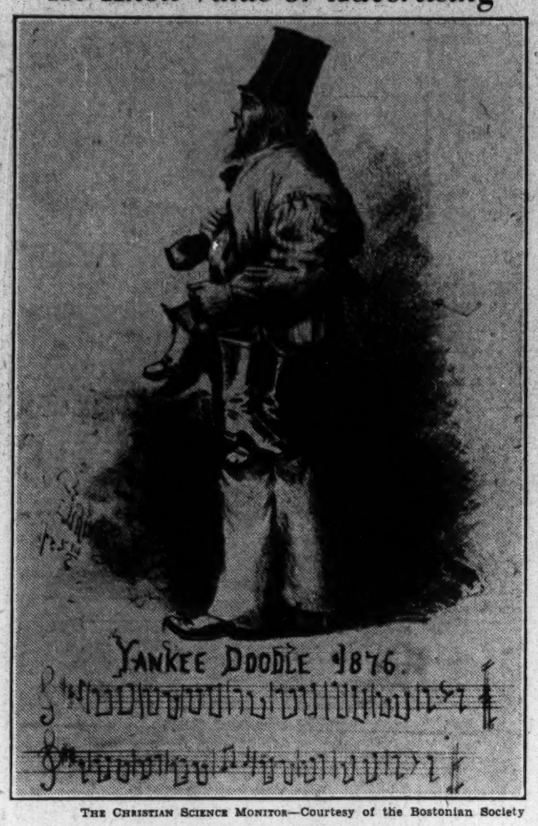

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Courtesy of the Bostonian Society

ISAAC SAWTELL, BOSTON'S WHISTLING COBBLER

Whistling of 'Yankee Doodle' Once Paved the Way to Wealth

Itinerant Boston Cobbler Gained Local Fame and Considerable Fortune by Advertising His Vocation to the Strains of Militant Tune

Whistling, usually considered a means of self-entertainment, to Isaac B. Sawtell, Boston's "Whistling Yankee Doodle," proved a help in amassing a goodly fortune.

Sawtell, a thriving itinerant cobbler of the 70's and 80's, was a stanch believer in advertising. But his method of attracting customers was unusual. For it consisted solely in whistling "Yankee Doodle."

His shop—the streets of Boston; his hours—from morn till night, and his customers—any who accosted him along his uncharted way. "Old Yankee Doodle," as he was popularly called, always carried over his shoulders a few pairs of shoes or boots and in his hand, a small kit of cobbler's tools. His suit of blue denim was topped with a "pea jacket" style of coat, while on his head he sported an "ancient stovepipe lid."

At first, Sawtell's "rigging" attracted much attention as well as the birdlike tones with which he whistled the militant tune. And no one knew what it all meant. But the fact that he acquired a small fortune would indicate that it was not long before they found out.

Whether his musical repertoire was limited solely to the tune which he used daily in his business, is not recorded. But his rendition of that tune won him a reputation as an expert whistler. Nor did anyone challenge this title for even small boys and grown men yielded to him almost exclusive rights to whistle, "Yankee Doodle."

There were, however, a few exceptions. And even these brought him additional revenue. For his popularity in Boston led to his being impersonated at many public and private functions, for which he charged the actors a fee of $2 each to use his familiar costume. And as his popularity grew his prices rose accordingly until an actor appearing on one of Boston's popular stages paid him $15. Sawtell also dabbled in real estate and government bonds, while in his latter days he was a fruit merchant in his son's establishment in Boston.

Old Yankee Doodle's shrewdness also was displayed in an incident occuring in 1874 when he thought his bank roll was bulging more than it might. Calling upon a tailor, he placed his order for a suit of clothes giving specific directions as to cut and fit.

When the suit was finished, he refused to pay saying that the tailor had not fully complied with his directions. The tailor sued Sawtell and the case was brought up in the Municipal Court where he appeared exhibiting both his old and new outfits. The case was decided in his favor on the grounds that "if a tailor undertakes to cut and fit a suit, of details in style never before heard of, he must comply with the order or otherwise he cannot receive the price."

Series of Tornadoes Hit Kentucky and Tennessee

LIVINGSTON, Tenn., May 10 (AP)—At least 35 fatalities and an undetermined number of injuries were reported in a series of tornadoes that swept sections of Kentucky and Tennessee late yesterday.

The heaviest toll was taken at the settlement of Beaty Swamps, near Livingston. The storm was reported to have swept the village of Bethsaida, on the Overton-Pickett County line in Tennessee, but all communication lines were down and the extent of the damage could not be determined.

Roosevelt Reëlected Trustee

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt was reëlected a trustee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine today as the two-day annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York drew to a close in the synod house on the Cathedral grounds. President Roosevelt has been a trustee of the Cathedral for 19 years, and for 27 years he has been a vestryman of St. James parish, in Hyde Park. He has been senior warden of St. James for the last five years.

Roosevelt Policy On Debts Awaited At Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

debt talks would be not in the same forum as the World Economic Conference, and if held at all would be "concurrently." This word means, in the Administration sense, under completely separately auspices.

Though invited to make overtures, none of the distinguished Europeans who came to the White House did so officially. And that stage, presumably, must be gone through before President Roosevelt asks Congress for authority to draw up any further settlement with the debtor governments. It might aid the President in his request for Congressional authority if he had a specific statement from a debtor nation like Great Britain.

On the other hand, such a statement might be political tinder to the opposition and for this reason this proposition is being carefully examined. Certain it is, however, that before the President does anything internationally about the June 15 payment he must have definite requests from debtors. Otherwise he will assume that the debts will be paid, as specified in the debt funding agreements.

Careful Strategy Shown

As previously explained, the President declares that his war debts resolution remains in the "maybe" category. His closest advisers insist that he has not yet decided what form such a request should take, if it is sent up at all. This attitude, however, is still interpreted as cautious and able strategy, to avoid giving Congress a target in advance.

Regarding disarmament it is considered here that Mr. MacDonald's statement in the House of Commons was an accurate transcription of what he and Mr. Roosevelt settled on. It will be remembered that both party platforms, more specifically the Democratic, strongly backed consultative pacts as a method of bringing America to the ranks of those seeking to pacify Europe. This particular method was also favored by Mr. Stimson from the beginning of his control of the State Department and widely utilized in his handling of the Far Eastern dispute.

It was, therefore, logical that both Great Britain and France, when they drafted their latest disarmament projects, should have defined America's share in the scurity-guarantee to be an agreement to consult. Maturally, too, both Mr. MacDonald and M. Edouard Herrit brought this possibility up in their White House talks and were able to announce to their public opinion that President Roosevelt had agreed to bring the United States into consultation whenever peace was threatened, if a satisfactory measure of disarmament were achievd in advance.

Such consultation, it was perfectly obvious to students of recent American policy and to such analyses of prospective Roosevelt policies as that made in Foreign Affairs by Col. Edward H. House, was inevitable and was no more than what wise guides of the State Department would have done anyway. It was furthermoire clear, as Colonel House pointed out, that such consultation would not bind the United States' hands. This country would be perfectly free to determine whatever course of action it chose, after the consultations had taken place.

Foreigners Unite In Shanghai Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—For the first time in Shanghai's recent history, foreign residents have combined in a general community organization. It is known as the Foreign Residents' Association, and has the avowed purpose of securing greater unity among the various nationalities represented in Shanghai and promoting the peace and prosperity of the city.

There have been numerous organizations among foreign residents, but most of them have been limited to one nationality or a small group of nationalities such as the Chinese-American Society, or have been limited in scope, as the Rotary Club. The new organization is open to all resident foreigners.

A provisional committee has been appointed to guide the new organization until permanent officers are elected. This committee consists of appointees from the British Residents' Association, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, the Swedish Association, the American Chamber of Commerce, the Japanese Residents' Association, the Portuguese Club, the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce, and the Finnish Association.

Toy Making Helps Denmark's Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Development of a toy-making industry is helping Denmark's jobless. Owing to currency restrictions in trading with other nations, inhabitants of the nursery cupboard which used to be imported are having to be made at home. Some 1,000,000 crowns' worth were sold in the country in 1932.

The starting of this industry has been largely the work of a silversmith, Mr. Just Andersen, who designed the figures of animals and legendary subjects to be executed by young men among jobless carpenters, joiners and cement workers. These figures, painted in natural colors, are finding a ready market, but not yet in sufficient quantity for regular employment. Hence garden work is being combined with toy making at present. A factory is shortly to be erected for toy making.

Canadian Rail Bill Fosters Coöperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 10—The railway bill implementing the recommendations of the Duff Commission finally passed its last stage in Parliament by a vote of 84 to 47.

Designed to lighten the increasing burden upon the taxpayers from the Canadian National Railway and the heavy strain upon this publicly-owned line and the Canadian Pacific through unnecessary duplication of services and advertising, the main features of the bill provide for close coöperation between the two systems with a view to eliminating unsound competition.

The measure preserves the integrity of both systems, the directorate of the Canadian National to be replaced by a board of three trustees having full authority, and an arbitral board of three members to decide upon all matters under dispute between the railways and matters specifically referred to the board by the Dominion or any provincial government.

Jendrzejewicz Charged To Name Poland's Cabinet

WARSAW, May 10 (AP)—Mr. Jendrzejewicz, Minister of Public Instruction, was charged today to form a cabinet to succeed the Ministry of Premier Alexander Prystor, which resigned yesterday.

The Prystor cabinet withdrew in obedience to custom because President Moscicki finished one term and started another. It was explained that the selection of a new Premier would indicate no change in Polish policy.

Coal Men Warned To Match Strides Of Oil and Gas

PITTSBURGH, May 10 (AP)—Two bogeys—oil and gas—were paraded yesterday in the throne room of old "King Coal."

"They'll get you if you don't watch out!" speakers told the more than 3000 delegates attending the coal mine division convention of the American Mining Congress.

"Competitive fuels cost the coal industry 125,000,000 of tons, while operators rested in a sense of false security," Mr. B. R. Gebhart, public relations director of the Illinois Coal Bureau, said.

"We must match the strides made in oil and gas burning equipment, and cut our cost to the bottom, or give up the house-heating trade."

Recognizing the existence of 200,000 surplus coal miners, the executives said they expect to present suggestions to the Government to solve this problem.

One of the plans under consideration is a one cent tax a ton on coal to care for destitute miners.

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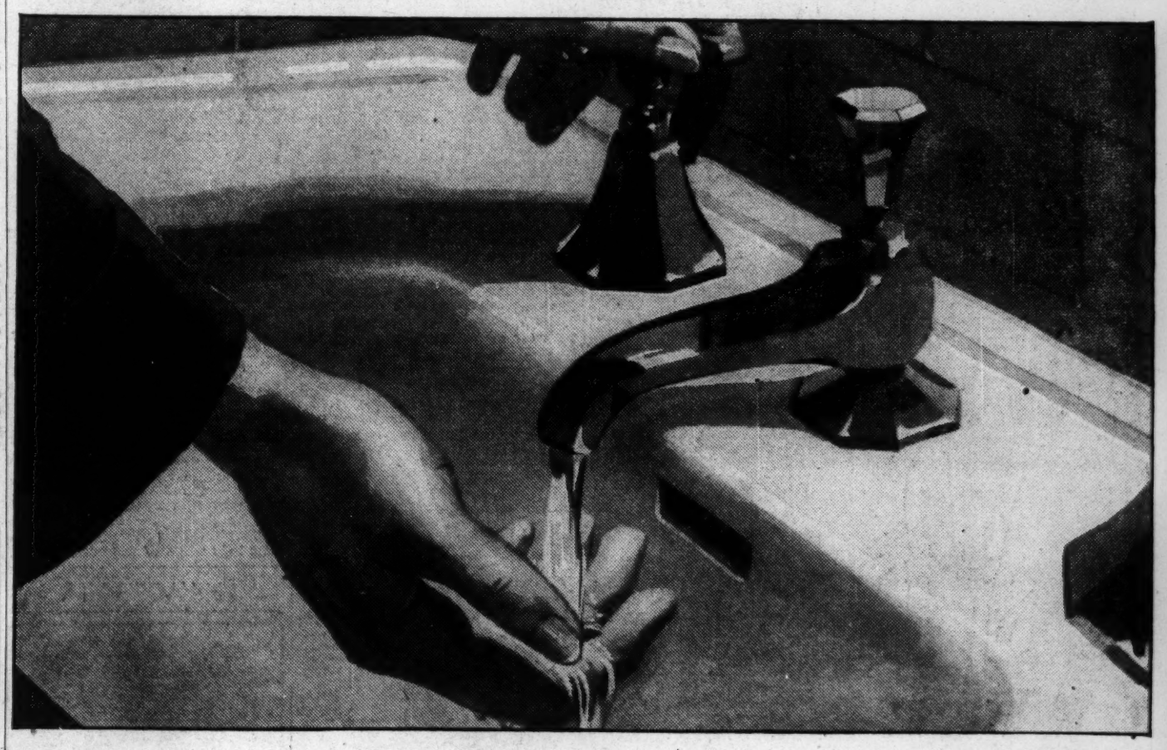

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THE GAS COMPANIES OF GREATER BOSTON

Peacetime Work of U. S. Army Did Much to Develop Alaska

Especially True of Signal Corps Which Over 30-Year Period Built Up 'Wamcats,' Great Communications System of Northwest

By LIEUT CARTER W. CLARKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

FOREMOST among the non-military activities of the United States Army is its operation of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, which this year celebrates its thirty-third anniversary of service to the citizenry of Alaska and the Pacific Northwest.

The "wamcats" as it is known to the Signal Corps soldiers on duty as radio operators in this northland was first authorized by Act of Congress May 26, 1900. It was placed under the direction of the Secretary of War, with the chief signal officer of the army in immediate control.

It is interesting to note that the construction and operation of the "wamcats" as originally authorized was "for the purpose of connecting headquarters, Department of Alaska, at Saint Michael, by military telegraph and cable lines with other military positions in Alaska . . . provided that commercial business may be done over these military lines under such conditions as may be deemed, by the Secretary of War, equitable and in the public interests."

As often happens, that which was originally of secondary importance became the major mission. The demand of the citizens of Alaska for adequate commercial telegraph service led to the expansion of a few short military telegraph lines into a vast communication system, modern to the last degree.

Gen. A. W. Greely, noted arctic explorer, who was chief signal officer of the army in 1900, made a personal preliminary reconnaissance of the proposed routes for the new lines and on July 1, 1900, the first shipment of men and material left Seattle for Valdez, Alaska.

Small Original Purpose

As originally planned, it was intended merely that intercommunication be provided between the territorial military posts and no means was provided for telegraphic communication outside the territory. The Canadian authorities, however, extended their system from Ashcroft, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, to the international boundary line between Dawson, Yukon Territory and Fort Egbert, Alaska, thus affording an outlet for territorial traffic.

Although work on all projects was vigorously prosecuted, the signal corps soldiers of the construction crews were confronted with almost insurmountable obstacles. One of the most difficult problems was that of connecting Fort Davis at Nome with Fort Saint Michael by means of a submarine cable.

By the summer of 1902, more than 1700 miles of telegraph lines had been built through a country which had less than a dozen miles of wagon road, which was almost entirely unexplored and which had no accurate maps prior to the personal reconnaissance made by the signal corps officers and men.

The completion of these lines found all sections of the "Wamcats" operating satisfactorily with the exception of the Nome-Saint Michael cable which suffered frequent interruptions due to the arctic ice pack previously mentioned.

Efforts were therefore made to bridge this gap with radio although it was little past the experimental stage, and the signal corps in 1904 designed and built its own equipment for this service. These two arctic stations at Nome and Saint Michael were the first in the world to handle business consistently and regularly over such a distance, 100 miles.

Beginning Alaskan Cable

Congress next authorized the construction of a submarine cable from Seattle to southeastern Alaskan ports and later extended it from Sitka to Valdez where it joined the land line to the interior over the All-American route to the Klondike, previously mentioned.

These signal corps cables, 2128 miles in length, were installed and in operation by October, 1904. They marked one of the most important nonmilitary services ever rendered by our army. This cable system involved not alone the telegraphic unity of American territory on this continent, but also American talent and resourcefulness in a new field.

The construction, installation and operation of long submarine cables had previously depended upon foreign skill and capital. At that time, approved methods of construction called for gutta-percha cables, foreign trained operators and British cable machinery.

After a thorough investigation, however, General Greely decided to install a seamless rubber cable of American manufacture, to be operated by American soldiers and to be laid by an American ship.

The only cable ship under the American flag at that time was the United States Army transport Burnside which had been captured from the Spaniards at the Battle of Manila Bay and later reconditioned as a transport and cable ship for use in the Philippines. However, she was equipped only for laying the short inter-island cables required there and had neither cable instruments, machinery nor tackle suitable for laying deep sea cable.

Added to this was the fact that although the cable was manufactured in New Jersey, it was necessary to transport it over 16,000 miles around Cape Horn under such storage conditions as would insure its delivery, in perfect condition, to the Burnside, which had been ordered to Seattle to receive it.

Overcome Great Obstacles

The reports of the officers charged with this work and even those of the chief signal officer of that period were largely tales of woe. Stormy weather, gales, icebergs, submerged rocks, uncharted seas, broken cables and finally the recall of the Burnside to the Philippines for the repair of old cables, all added to the normal difficulties encountered in cable laying.

As has been said, these cables were the first of their kind ever made in America and installed and operated by the American Signal Corps, but so well was the work done that they were to serve the citizens of Alaska and the American public until the summer of 1924, when they were replaced by a new, modern, high-speed cable, laid by a new cable ship, the Dellwood, manned by many of the crew that gained their first experience on the old Burnside.

From the very beginning the commercial business handled by the "wamcats" exceeded all expectations. The cable connecting Juneau and Skagway, although opened on June 9, 1902, exceeded $500 for the remainder of the month. During the first year's operation of the combined system the signal corps handled $56,935 for Alaskan telegrams with a total of 55,559 messages.

The record of the first 20 years of the "wamcats" is one continuous story of improvement and expansion. New telegraph lines were built and old ones abandoned, new cables were laid, many sections of land lines were replaced by radio stations, which in turn were improved from time to time with more modern and up-to-date equipment.

Developed With Territory

Gold strikes throughout the territory, the establishment of missions, schools and churches, the needs of other government agencies, the development of the great river systems of Alaska for commerce, the construction of railroads and other commercial enterprises all contributed to the expansion of the "wamcats" till in 1922 the cables in operation had increased to 2655 miles, the land lines had been reduced to 848 miles, but radio stations had taken their place over 1000 miles of land line and radio was in operation at 17 stations along the Yukon, Tanana and Kuskokwim Rivers.

The growth and development of the "wamcats" during the past 10 years has, however, greatly exceeded the preceding 20 years. Particularly is this true with regard to both modernization of equipment and increase of commercial business.

The summer of 1926 saw what was up to that time the most radical change in the "wamcats" since its beginning. All signal corps telegraph lines in the territory were either abandoned or turned over to the Alaskan road commission for telephone communication between their construction camps. These lines were replaced by radio stations which, while giving even better service than the land lines, could be operated at much less expense.

Of even greater importance was the discontinuance of traffic over the cable from Seattle to Alaska and the placing of the cableship Dellwood in dry storage. With the new cable less than seven years old, the signal corps unhesitatingly abandoned it in October, 1931, and all north-bound traffic from Seattle is now transmitted by radio.

This change, which effects material savings in the operation of the system, was made possible by the installation of high-power beam transmitters at Seattle and the principal stations in Alaska.

Grows Into Vast System

From its modest beginnings of a few telegraph lines connecting isolated military posts, the "wamcats" has grown into a vast system which for the fiscal year 1931 had gross receipts totaling $673,643. Today it owns 2450 miles of submarine cable, some of which, while not at present in use, is serviceable and available for a peak load or an emergency.

It operates 27 radio stations and 11 cable and radio stations scattered from Point Barrow to Seattle and from Nome to the Canadian border, and it is a most important factor in the morale of the pioneers in America's last frontier.

There has been considerable agitation in recent years to dispose of the "wamcats" by sale to private interests, but this has always raised a storm of protest from the citizens of Alaska. From the very beginning signal corps soldiers were an important factor in the development of the territory; almost all of the soldiers are themselves "sourdoughs" and many have been in the territory over 20 years. Many of the residents of Alaska are former signal corps soldiers who settled in the territory after their term of enlistment had expired, and these are naturally opposed to any such change.

The "wamcats" has been of inestimable value in conserving and fostering the business interests of Alaska. Through it the administration of justice has been efficiently promoted; the transaction of public business has been greatly facilitated; and the life of the Alaskan pioneer has been made more endurable.

Wire and Radio Vital Where Neighbors Are Few and Far Between

Courtesy of the United States Signal Corps to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWS COMES HIGH IN ALASKA

Upper, Left to Right—Receiving House at Seward, Alaska. Between the House and the Line of Poles Can Be Seen the Radio Transmitting Station. The Mountains in the Background Are Between the Sending Station and Seattle. Sailors Swing in Space From the Prow of the Cable Ship Dellwood Getting Cable Ready Prior to Cutting. Bottom—The Dellwood, United States Cable Ship, in Alaskan Waters.

Chinese Philanthropist Aids Farm-Training Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The almost universal tradition in China that a father should turn over all his wealth to his sons and daughters has been disregarded by Mr. Yeh Hung-ying, self-made Shanghai millionaire, who has given a large proportion of his fortune to support a scheme for rural education under direction of the Government Ministry of Education.

Mr. Yeh's three sons and five daughters and his numerous grandchildren attended the meeting with Government officials at which the money was formally turned over, and declared they concurred fully in his action. Mr. Yeh also turned over his library to the Board, and it will be used as the foundation for a public library.

Georgia County Makes 'Boom' By 'Golden Rule' Trade Method

Cherokee Makes Budgets and Sticks to Them, State Progressive Leaders, Who Show Way Is Easy When Debt Burden Is Light

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, Ga.—Doing business according to the Golden Rule in Cherokee County, its leaders claim, has turned the recession into a boom—that is, a boom of new ideas and freedom from debt. Mills are operating on a full-time basis; schools are open and teachers' salaries are met when due; taxes have been reduced about 40 per cent in the last three years and new resources are being tried out.

The citizens of Cherokee County in coöperation with their officials and business leaders have enthusiastically indorsed the live-at-home plan with a local market for all farm products. They have built a new marble courthouse, three stories high, which is so financed that it is an asset to the community.

In speaking of the new courthouse, County Commissioner J. H. Holcome said: "Yes, it is a nice courthouse and we try to live up to it. We are in pretty good shape right now. There is not a dime of outstanding debt which we cannot meet at the present and still have money in the bank."

Mr. Holcome attributes the county's prosperity to common sense and the budget system. The superintendent of schools, Mr. R. C. Sharp, spoke with pride of the county's school system. "We don't owe a dime to any school-teacher in the county, and our schools will remain open until the regular term ends," Mr. Sharp said.

Dr. N. J. Coker, chairman of the county school board, explained how the schools were financed. "We make up a budget and stick to it," said Dr. Coker. "We determine ahead of time the approximate amount of money needed to run the schools through the school year, and then proceed to keep within that figure.

"The county may not always pay salaries as high as do some, but we pay every cent that we offer, and the school-teachers in Cherokee county rank with the best in the State."

Much praise is given by county citizenry to Mr. Robert Tyre Jones Sr., grandfather of Bobby Jones, the golfer, and founder of the large mills and mill villages in the community. These mills have been running for 33 years without being closed a single day for business reasons, although it is rumored that at one time with the market flat, the mills had cotton goods on hand valued at $1,500,000. Just another application of the Golden Rule, which the people of Cherokee County keep in mind in their relationships.

One of the recent developments in the county has been the introduction upon its mountainsides of herds of Hereford steers. To Mr. J. D. Gay, general manager of the Cherokee Farm Products Corporation, goes the responsibility largely of teaching the farmer how to raise good cows and produce good milk.

A fully equipped creamery has been established to buy all the milk and butter the farmers of the community can produce. This is then redistributed to the people of the county through the Cherokee Farm Products Corporation, which has other retail selling points in many of the north Georgia cities.

Another new industry engaged in is that of beef-cattle raising. Mr. Paul Jones, son of Mr. Robert Tyre Jones Sr., furnished most of the capital for this venture. About 150 head of cattle graze on 650 acres of steep mountain land, which are kept planted in Bermuda grass. Local markets will be used to dispose of the cattle also. A cold storage room is being built at the dairy to take care of the refrigeration for the beef.

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Davis Seeks Way To Soften Arms Plan for Berlin

Long Transition Period to Short-Term Service Likely Solution

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 10—An attempt to break the disarmament deadlock which has arisen over the German position at Geneva was made here yesterday by Mr. Norman Davis, America's Ambassador-at-large, in conversations with Herr Adolf Hitler's private representative Dr. Alfred Rosenberg.

After discussing with "utter frankness" the various phases of the German political situation, particularly the disarmament problem, Mr. Davis, it is understood, is hopeful that the Germans will adjust their objections to the British draft convention.

There is no official indication of the plans proposed, but it is understood that Mr. Davis suggested that Germany should agree to a long period of transition for the Reichswehr from a professional army to a short-term conscript militia. Reading between the lines in today's statement by Gen. Werner von Blomberg, Minister for Defense, in Berlin, disarmament experts here believe that a long transition period might form a bridge between the German desire to retain the present long service of the Reichswehr and the proposal that all European armies be standardized on a short-term basis.

Mr. Davis found Dr. Rosenberg, who is head of the recently formed foreign political office of the National Socialist Party, well informed on the disarmament question and willing to deal in private conversation with the delicate phases of the German situation.

Dr. Rosenberg, visiting British officials, made it clear that Germany places high value on Anglo-American relationships.

Berlin Will Continue Arms Talks, but Decries Inequality in British Plan

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 9—Every development indicates that Germany will wage a strong fight before surrendering to the Disarmament Conference the right to decide upon the future composition of the German military forces.

Sure of a united public opinion, the Hitler Government feels that the time is past when Germany should calmly submit to any and every proposal from without, interfering with what Germany regards as its own internal affairs. The Government is aware that the failure of other states to disarm has had an important effect upon German public opinion. References against foreign dictation are frequently heard in speeches nowadays.

To many such protestations by German political leaders must be added today's important press interview by the Minister of the Reichswehr, Gen. Werner von Blomberg.

To the Disarmament Conference's proposals that Germany should change its military system from the long-term service imposed by Versailles to a short-term military service, General von Blomberg replied: "We cannot allow such disregard for German interests to pass without protest. Such a change in methods concerning ourselves calls me to indicate that the period of dictatorship is past. We have shown ourselves willing to work loyally with Geneva, but in so important a question as that of the German military system we accept no ultimatum."

While ready to reduce the term of military service, according to the English plan, nevertheless, General von Blomberg continues, to impose a change overnight from a 12-year service to an eight months' period would be impossible since for Germany only gradual reduction of the service period would be possible.

Germany, which in contrast with other states has no trained reserves, must also be in a position to make up such deficiency and must be informed regarding the size and strength of armies of other states.

"Until we have such information a decision will be impossible for us. But hitherto we have heard nothing concerning this matter from other states. It is high time that states which press us to accept the British plan should immediately themselves adopt the same standpoint on these issues, and when they perceive that more radical general disarmament, and more flexible conditions regarding organization questions in the transition period, are necessary, all the sooner will it be possible to reach an understanding concerning unification of the military system."

At the same time, General von Blomberg continued, Germany is willing to continue the discussion along these lines so as to insure success of the Disarmament Conference. "But it should be noted that while we are ready to negotiate, we are not prepared to accept an ultimatum or dictation."

Recess Likely at Geneva As Way to Stop Deadlock

GENEVA, Switz., May 9 (AP)—The question whether the United States coastguard personnel should be counted as effectives in calculating the size of the American navy was sent to a special naval committee of the World Disarmament Conference today.

Maj. George V. Strong, United States disarmament representative, argued against considering the coastguards in arriving at the total naval strength.

Leading delegates to the conference have failed to reach an agreement on outstanding problems and Mr. Arthur Henderson, chairman, is expected to propose a recess for several days in the hope that the deadlock may be broken in private conversations.

Greeting China's Spokesman

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

THE ORIENT JOINS PROCESSION TO UNITED STATES

T. V. Soong, Finance Minister of the Nanking Government, Receives Washington's Official Greeting From Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

President Roosevelt's conversation with Mr. Soong will no doubt go beyond the field of economics, for both are Harvard graduates and can be depended upon to talk over affairs connected with their Alma Mater. Mr. Soong also did graduate work at Columbia. Beginning five years ago to figure in world news, he soon rose to the top rank of the Nationalist Party and governmental power.

Reopened Mills and Wage Rise Show Upward New York Trend

(Continued from Page 1)

city increasing 2.3 per cent and pay rolls rising 5.2 per cent."

As compared with April, 1932, the figures showed a drop of 11.3 per cent in factory workers and 20 per cent decrease in wages.

Pittsburgh Finds Picture Brighter Than in Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna, May 10—Bankers, industrialists and employment heads today agreed that Pittsburgh's industrial picture is brighter than it has been in many months, reflected definitely in the Pennsylvania Railroad's car loadings in this region for the first week of May, when they were 5.5 per cent above the same week of last year.

Although these car loadings have not been officially announced, it was learned they were also 6.1 per cent higher than for the preceding week. This is attributed in part to the pickup in steel production.

Voicing the opinion of local steel officials, Mr. Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the board of the National Steel Corporation, declared the industry was "past the low point."

"While I cannot say how long the upward swing in steel activity is to continue, it is safe to say that the industry is not going back to the low levels which prevailed two months ago," he added.

Mr. Weir discredits the opinion that buyers of steel are storing it in order to take advantage of an expected rise in prices.

"The expansion in sales has not been due to any one type of consumer," he said. "Buyers are not storing steel; they are using it."

Although no employment figures are available to show an increase in added workers, records of Pittsburgh banks show a marked increase in pay rolls of major industries, especially for coal.

Mr. H. F. Bucher, director of the State Federal Employment Office here, gave out the first "unusually favorable" report for the district in the past three years. New jobs got through his office during the past week were more than double those of last week, he said.

Girls Get Increase

UNIONTOWN, Penna., May 10 (AP)—The Berkowitz shirt factory, where a 10 per cent wage cut precipitated a strike two weeks ago, yesterday announced a 5 per cent salary increase, affecting several hundred girls. The employees returned to work recently after part of the wage cut was canceled.

Wages Up for 600

PHILADELPHIA, May. 10 (AP)—J. M. Biberman, president of Biberman Brothers, Inc., dress manufacturers, yesterday announced a 5 per cent wage increase for the concern's 600 employees.

Railroad Head Optimistic

SEATTLE, Wash., May 10 (AP)—Mr. Charles Donnelly, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, said here yesterday he believes recent increases in freight loadings are more than "just a flash in the pan."

"It's the first definite sign of business improvement," he said, "that is not a temporary thing."

Grain Wages Advance

PITTSBURGH, Penna., May 10 (AP)—George E. Rogers & Co., wholesale dealers in hay and grain, announce a 10 per cent wage increase for employees. Improved business was given as the reason for the advance.

Steel Mill Increases

DETROIT, May 10 (AP)—The National Steel Company today was preparing to start work on a construction program which will cost $250,000 and require the services of 300 men.

The company announced plans for erecting a new slag plant and relining two of its blast furnaces. The plant has been running at capacity, officers said, since early in April, and when the new slag plant is completed will employ 4000 men.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, May 14

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 49.34m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

BEAUMONT, Texas — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KALE, 1300kc-231m.

SAN FRANCISCO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KNX, 1050kc-286m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

Algonac, Mich., Plants Crops to Help Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALGONAC, Mich. — This village will be a fruitful garden and will be ready to care for any worthy needy among its citizens at the close of the harvest season because civic and welfare groups are looking ahead.

Village garden spots will bloom and bear substantial fruits and vegetables under the combined efforts of the Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, Algonac Garden Club and the Volunteer Fire Department. Twenty acres on the farm of Mr. Angus M. Smith will be planted, and Mr. Roy T. Gilbert is in charge of assembling labor and seed. Preparation of land is being undertaken by members of the fire department; Mr. William Chapman is lending a tractor, and the commerce group will supervise distribution of produce.

Two members of the Garden Club will see that food is properly canned if there is a surplus.

Commercial Failures

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Commercial failures in the United States numbered 460 in the week ended May 4, an increase of eight over the previous week, but a sharp decrease from last year's total, 601, says Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Insolvencies have risen about 10 per cent over a month ago.

Manager Plan Puts Austin on Sounder Financial Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Placing the city of Austin on a sound financial footing and on a greatly reduced scale of operating expenses has been one of the major achievements of the city manager form of government since its adoption seven years ago, it is stated here.

Mr. Adam R. Johnson, retiring city manager, served Austin in that capacity ever since the city went on the city manager plan. He has filed with the new city council a summary of the accomplishments of his régime. In turning over the government to the new council, which took office May 1, Mr. Johnson leaves $560,000 in the treasury and $20,000 in bond funds unexpended, with all activities of the city functioning smoothly at a per capita cost of $2.61 less than when he took charge of the city's business. A 10 per cent reduction in city taxes was made possible through his economies.

Under the council-manager form of government the city has paid all obligations except its bonded debt; established a centralized accounting division and a purchasing division; established a health and welfare department organized in accordance with the recommendations of the American Public Health Association; established a recreation department; reorganized the tax department; established a complete record system of all tax accounts dating back to 1880; established a complete budget control of all receipts and disbursements; submitted a bond proposal of $4,250,000 covering a general development program, which carried; established a full-time legal department; established a gas inspection department and a building inspection division.

Improvements made by means of the bond funds included school buildings, $300,000; addition to the city hospital, $50,000; parks and playgrounds, $750,000; sanitary sewers, $550,000; street improvements, $2,000,000; fire stations, $250,000; construction and equipment of an abbatoir; $75,000; public library, $150,000; public market, $100,000; and airport, $75,000.

Liners Offer Trip Along Pacific Coast

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Nine steamship companies opened the Pacific Coast's first concerted coöperative steamship merchandising campaign recently when they issued a joint folder outlining "International Vacations" from Los Angeles and San Francisco to Vancouver and the Pacific Northwest.

The companies operate 50 liners carrying freight and passengers between Europe and the Pacific Coast of America. The vacation cruises they offer California residents are a by-product of the coast or outer end of their passages from European home ports. But concerted action in advertising the cruises is declared by shipping men here as the inception of a "new era" in the shipping industry.

Through the agreement reached by the lines, vacationists can sail northward on a vessel of one line and return on that of another rounding out a vacation literally under four flags. The plan embraces the booking facilities of several hundred recognized travel agencies throughout the West, in addition to those of the lines involved.

Police Radio for Pawtucket

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—The Radio Commission granted a permit yesterday for a police radio service to the city of Pawtucket, R. I.

Seattle Honors British Consul For 34 Years' Service

Strong Link Between State and Province Held as Work of Dr. Pelly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A recent celebration at a meeting of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce of the fiftieth year of Mr. Bernard J. Pelly's residence in this city and the thirty-fourth year of his service in the British consulate had much more than a local significance as was brought out in the various tributes paid on this occasion.

Mr. Pelly took office as vice-consul when the consular service was started in 1899, serving all through the years when the office has been advanced to that of consul. In a state that contains thousands of British nationals and with the constant immigration and emigration of a border state, the office has grown to be an increasingly important one.

The significance of Mr. Pelly's service dates back to the fact that the Hudson's Bay occupancy of this part of North America has given a strong British cast to the Pacific Northwest. Victoria, Seattle's nearest neighbor over the border, is said to be "More English than London." Mr. Pelly's own great-uncle, Sir John Pelly, was governor of the Hudson's Bay Company in London, whose name is written variously on the map of Canada.

From the days of the English traders down through the joint occupancy of what now is the State of Washington, by both English and Americans, through the "54-40 or fight" period, British and American relations have passed through crises that might have brought on serious international difficulties except that they were settled by local and national coöperation.

Mr. Pelly's service in the consulate fits into the picture where both British Columbia and Washington were emerging from the pioneer state into commercially important trade rivals. Mr. Pelley recalls that when he came in 1883, Seattle, although ambitious, was still only a sawmill town, while Victoria was elegant even then and headquarters for the British Navy on the Pacific coast. The Canadian Pacific had not come through at that time and the city of Vancouver had not begun.

In the intervening years the Province and State have developed with similar industries and exports of lumber and fish. That the two, today, are not rivals so much as closely coöperating neighbors is due largely to the tact and understanding and graciousness emanating from the British consulate. This is the testimony of commercial leaders on both sides of the border who last year, when Mr. Pelly retired from the service, sent in a flood of remonstrance that caused him to return.

An outstanding contribution of the British consular service has been the establishment of the consulate corps, ecognizing the loneliness of consuls in a foreign land especially of those with few nationals among the population, Mr. Pelly organized an unofficial once-a-month dinner gathering of the consuls where from Finland to Japan and from Bolivia to Italy, representatives have grown into warm friends. Although purely social, even to picnics and ball games, the association has broken down international barriers and proved such a success that inquiries have come from cities in all parts of the United Statec, many of which have formed similar organizations.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

E. D. Elsmore, Waltham, Mass.
Winfield Challenger, Philadelphia, Penna.
John B. Curry, Boston, Mass.
M. K. Horne, Quincy, Mass.
Robert D. Jones, Allentown, Penna.
Albert Sladkus, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Lydia David, Monterey, Calif.
Mrs. Charles Wagner, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Mabel A. Deacon, Beachmont.
Mrs. Lillian Astill, Beachmont.

Yugoslavia Checks Republican Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — The Yugoslav Government has taken measures to stop the activity of the Serbian Republican Party here. The home of its leader, Mr. Yassa Prodanovitch, a former minister, was recently searched and four prominent party members, including Dr. Milan Bogdanovitch, an influential writer and editor, were arrested.

The Republican Party has existed in Serbia for more than two decades, but has not hitherto played an influential part in Serbian politics. Now, however, since King Alexander's government is provoking a Republican disposition in Yugoslavia, the Republican Party is becoming a vital force. It openly calls for abolition of the monarchy.

Public opinion in Yugoslavia is expressing itself widely against the autocratic policy of King Alexander.

Georgia Alumni Hold Reunion and Unveil Portraits of Fellows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., May 10—Gathered from all parts of the southeast, approximately 300 alumni of the University of Georgia met in Athens May 6 to enjoy a day devoted to the renewing of friendships and a program which included the unveiling of portraits of five distinguished alumni.

These were: Brig.-Gen. Stephen Vincent Benet, a member of the class of 1845, who incidentally is the first Union soldier ever to be honored by Georgia; Walter Bernard Hill, former chancellor of te university; Leon Henri Charbonnier, formerly professor; Henry Clay White, former professor, and Joseph Lamar, a member of the class of 1877.

The need of a new constitution for Georgia was stressed by Mr. Alexander R. Lawton Jr. of Savannah, former member of the General Assembly of Georgia, who made the principal address.

In attendance at the exercises was Stephen Vincent Benet, one of America's leading poets, whose reading of an original poem was one of the high lights on the program. Among the new officers elected was Mr. William Erwin of Atlanta, president for the new term.

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STERN BROTHERS—SUIT SHOP—THIRD FLOOR

Mrs. Moody Plans Campaign Abroad

Defense of Wimbledon Title Main Objective—To Compete in U. S.

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—The cabled entry of Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. for the tennis championships at Wimbledon in June and July was received today.

The entry of Mrs. Moody, defending singles champion, raises to four the number of top-flight United States players who will play on the famous London courts this summer.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Wimbledon men's titleholder and Keith Gledhill, with whom he holds the United States doubles title, will compete in men's singles and doubles while Mrs. Moody and Helen H. Jacobs, the United States singles champion, will compete in women's singles and probably in doubles, although not together.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10 (AP)—America's queen of the courts, Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. (née Helen Wills), announced yesterday she has decided to open her campaign for 1933 tennis honors abroad as she did last year.

Mrs. Moody said she would leave here in time to participate in a warm-up tournament in England preparatory to defense of her All-England singles crown at Wimbledon.

While she has had no information as to dates of the various tournaments leading up to the Wimbledon classic, Mrs. Moody said she thought she would enter one recalled by her as "the gypsy tournament."

Because of misinformation as to dates at Wimbledon, the American star said she would have to revise her traveling schedule. The Wimbledon tournament will be held June 26-July 8. Mrs. Moody had information it would open June 19.

"This later date somewhat upsets my plans," Mrs. Moody said. "I had intended to leave next week but now I may remain here another week. If the date for the French championship also has been set back, I may be able to take in that tournament also. I shall come to some decision tomorrow."

Mrs. Moody won the French singles title last year but had not intended to defend it this year.

She said she probably would make the trip alone. Her husband, Frederick S. Moody Jr., will accompany her to New York, and is expected to join her in England in time for the play at Wimbledon.

Mrs. Moody has engaged in steady practice during the winter, playing several sets a week. Howard Kinsey, former internationalist, has been Mrs. Moody's opponent frequently, and sums up her playing as "better than ever." Kinsey said he had never seen her in "the exceptional form and power she has displayed of late."

Upon her return to this country Mrs. Moody will compete in the national championships at Forest Hills, N. Y., in an effort to regain a title she has held seven times. She passed up the nationals last season after a long stay abroad.

College Baseball Results

Boston 2, Newport N. T. S. 1.
Colby 5, Bates 2.
Colgate 12, Lafayette 1.
Gustav. Adolphus 3, Carleton 1.
Indiana 10, Purdue 1.
Manhattan 5, Upsala 3.
Minnesota 8, St. Olaf 2.
Northeastern 3, Clark 0.
Princeton 10, Princeton '36 3.
R. I. State 6, Arnold 1.
William & Mary 2, Boston C. 1.

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Ellsworth Vines Back On U.S. Davis Cup Team

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. will resume his place on the United States Davis Cup team for the forthcoming North American zone finals against either Cuba or Canada.

The national champion will join other veterans of international play, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn for the next obstacle in a campaign tennis authorities confidently expect will again lead the Americans into the challenge round against France.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans youth who teamed up with Allison, Lott and Van Ryn in overwhelming Mexico in the first round, 5 to 0, is dropped from the team, temporarily at least.

Cuba and Canada will play their series at Hot Springs, Va., tomorrow Friday and Saturday, the survivor battling the United States later this month.

In all probability, the team as now reorganized will play straight through all this country's remaining cup tests. Vines, Allison and Van Ryn comprised the squad that just missed dethroning France a year ago and the addition of Lott should make the squad just that much more formidable. Allison, who played both singles and doubles last year, will be free now to devote all his energies to singles. Lott and Van Ryn will play doubles with Vines and Allison handling the singles assignments.

Bob Boken Again Hero As Washington Scores

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	14	7	.667
Washington	14	8	.636
Cleveland	13	8	.619
Chicago	12	9	.571
Detroit	10	11	.476
Philadelphia	7	11	.389
Boston	6	13	.316
St. Louis	7	16	.304

Result May 9
Washington 7, St. Louis 5.
All other games postponed.

Once again it was Bob Boken, rookie second baseman, who won the game for the Washington Senators. The youngster came through with a timely single in the ninth inning yesterday to drive in two runs and give the Washington baseball club a 7-to-5 victory over St. Louis in the American League. On Monday Boken won the game with a homer.

The Senators used four pitchers, Alvin Crowder, the last to go in, getting credit for the victory. Luke Sewell led the Senators at bat with four hits. Fred Schulte, who is leading the American League in hitting, collected three safeties. Garms made three hits for the Browns. The score by innings:

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	3—	7	16	1
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0—	5	9	1

Batteries—Linke, Burke, Russell, Crowder and Sewell; Wells, Knott, Hebert and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Crowder. Losing pitcher—Knott. Umpires—Summers, McGowan and Ormsby. Time—2h. 7m.

Callison Retained as Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Prince G. Callison, football coach at University of Oregon for the past year, has again been appointed to this post. He was given a contract for one year by the Associated Students, and the appointment was approved by the State Board of Higher Education. Before his elevation last year to head football coach, Callison coached the freshmen here for four years, and previous to that coached the state championship team of Medford High School. He is an alumnus of the university and during his undergraduate days was a star center.

Austria Defeats Belgium

BRUSSELS, May 10 (AP)—Austria won its first round Davis Cup tennis series from Belgium yesterday, 3 matches to 2, and qualified to face Italy in the second round. Franz W. Matejka, Austrian ace, won the fifth and deciding match from L. Deborman, 2—6, 6—4, 6—0, 3—6, 6—3 after A. Lachoix of Belgium had deadlocked the series at 2-all by defeating Hermann W. Artens, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

College Golf Results

Haverford 8, Swarthmore 1.
Notre Dame 11½, Northwestern 6½.
Worcester P. I. 5, Providence 1.

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By-Plays

And Now the Umpire Comes to Bat

WHILE baseball fans have been interested in seeing various major-league players try to make new records for number of successive games played, they have evidently given little attention as to how many successive games a major-league umpire may have taken part in. But it is quite evident that the man who handles the indicator and who used to occupy a rather precarious position, is not going to let the baseball player have all the credit for durability, as no less an umpire than George Hildebrand has now come to bat with the claim that he had umpired in 3100 consecutive games to and including May 8, and, what is still more, he is going strong with every prospect of increasing these figures by over 100 games before the curtain is rung down next fall. And, furthermore, this record does not include exhibition or World Series games in which Hildebrand has taken part.

Just now Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees is out to break the consecutive-game record for a major-league player, which is held by Everett Scott at 1307. Unless he fails to make his appearance in a game during the next two or three months, Gehrig will pass that mark. His record will still be far behind that of Umpire Hildebrand; but then the duties of an umpire are not so strenuous as those of a player, and so it is only natural to expect the former's record to better that of the player. Even at that, Umpire Hildebrand is certainly entitled to great credit for having done his duty with ability and faithfulness.

Politicians and Thin or Thick Ice

Politicians have a legendary reputation for skill in skating over thin ice. But there is nothing legendary about Sir Samuel Hoare's ability in this respect. Recently, the British Secretary of State for India charmed some of his Cabinet colleagues, including Stanley Baldwin, Walter Runciman and Neville Chamberlain, by a polished exhibition (on not such very thin ice) at the Ice Club in Park Lane, London. He gyrated to a dreamy waltz tune, and his graceful evolutions were so much appreciated that he had to give an encore in answer to loud applause. Sir Samuel's technique, one learns, has been acquired in the brief space of three years, and he is now one of the most proficient senior members of the Ice Club.

The Sky Should Be the Limit

Records for the various events which make up the program for the outdoor meets of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America have always kept pretty close step with national or international marks, and the coming meet which will take place at the Harvard Stadium, Boston, later this month, promises to produce performances well up to the standard of world's marks. This year, for the first time, the running times will be for meters. There is one event which promises to be of the highest possible standard, as it will have in it at least two athletes who appear capable of breaking the present world's record for the event. It is the pole vault, and with William N. Graber of the University of Southern California, who cleared 14ft. 2⅜in. last Saturday, and Keith S. Brown of Yale, who has done 14 feet or better, battling for the title, the performances in this event should be all that anyone can ask for, with the sky about the only limit.

That Pacific Coast Regatta

With the Hudson River regatta abandoned this year, it is to be hoped that the proposed regatta at Los Angeles, Calif., will be carried out, and that there will be at least three crews from the Atlantic seaboard among the contestants. The far West has been sending one or two crews eastward each year to compete in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta, and now that that event has been canceled, it is only right that, provided the financing can be taken care of, some of the eastern colleges should not only give the coast crews a chance to meet them on their home waters, but also give followers of rowing in that locality a chance to see the best of the eastern crews in action. Just now Los Angeles has a decided advantage over the East in staging a rowing regatta, as it has a course which is shut out from public view and therefore permits them to collect money from spectators. If the coast people can see their way clear to finance the eastern crews, it is practically certain that two or three of them will be at the starting line. It is quite possible that such a regatta might become an annual fixture, and with the winner being recognized as the leading college eight of the country.

Hoosier Batting Beats Purdue, 10-1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 10—Batting out nine hits in a 7½-inning game, the Indiana University baseball team won its third Big Ten Conference game of the season by defeating Purdue here yesterday, 10 to 1.

The good fielding of both teams featured, despite the handicaps caused by the drizzle of rain that began in the third inning and continued throughout, forcing the halting of the game in the last half of the eighth inning. K. F. Dugan '34 starred for the Hoosiers with two triples and a single in four times at bat. Score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	R	H	E
Indiana	1	0	0	4	5	0	0	x—	10	9	0
Purdue	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	3	2

Batteries—Wilshere and McLaughlin; Hunil, Hartman, Ernst and Duff and Fehring. Losing pitcher—Huml. Umpires—Jensen and Jensen. Time—2h. 10m.

Minor Hockey League Meeting

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 10 (AP)—International Hockey League governors will gather here today for their annual spring meeting. President Charles S. King of Windsor, Ont., will be in charge of the two-day session which will be held at Hotel Statler. Rochester, N. Y., and Hamilton, Ont., may be represented at the meeting, as it is understood that both seek franchises in the league for next season. A report of the 1932-33 season will be made, and a lower salary limit sought for next year. Buffalo will be represented by President Edgar Danahy, Jack Lawson and Alex P. (Duke) Dann.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	21	13	.618
Hollywood	20	14	.588
Portland	18	14	.576
Los Angeles	19	14	.576
Oakland	18	15	.545
Missions	16	19	.457
Seattle	10	20	.333
San Francisco	11	24	.314

Results May 9
Hollywood 11, Portland 2.
Los Angeles 4, Oakland 1.
Seattle 5, Missions 4.
San Francisco 4, Sacramento 3.

Ferrell Comes to Red Sox

General Manager Eddie Collins of the Boston Red Sox announced yesterday from Cleveland that the Sox had obtained Rick Ferrell, catcher, and Lloyd Brown, left-handed pitcher, from the St. Louis Browns. In exchange the Browns get Mervin Shea, catcher, and an unannounced sum of cash. Ferrell batted .315 last season for the Browns and is considered one of the best receivers in the junior circuit. Brown won 15 games for the Washington Senators in 1932. The Red Sox secured Shea from Louisville early in the year.

Tilden to Captain Freshmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 10—William T. Tilden 3d, nephew of the former world's champion, William T. Tilden 2d, has been elected captain of the Princeton freshman tennis team for this year. He plays No. 1 on the team which has won four straight victories.

College Tennis Results

Amherst 6¾, Tufts 2¼.
Brooklyn 5, St. John's 3.
Pennsylvania 7, Phila. S. of O. 0.
Vermont 6, St. Michael's 3.
West Chester T. 5, Haverford 4.
Yale 5, Williams 4.

Pirates Shut Out By Fred Frankhouse, 7-0

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	14	5	.737
New York	12	7	.632
St. Louis	11	10	.524
Chicago	10	11	.476
Cincinnati	8	10	.444
Brooklyn	8	10	.444
Boston	10	13	.435
Philadelphia	6	13	.316

Result May 9
Boston 7, Pittsburgh 0.
All other games postponed.

The Boston Braves shook their batting slump yesterday behind the three-hit pitching of Fred Frankhouse and defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates, 7 to 0, in a National League baseball game. It was Pittsburgh's fifth defeat of the 1933 campaign.

The Braves pounded out 15 hits, five of them good for two bases. Randy Moore had a perfect day at bat, with a pair of doubles and a single in three trips to the plate. Schulmerich also connected with two doubles. Frankhouse's curve ball was too much for the Pirates, who made only three singles. Waite Hoyt started in the box for the losers, but was batted out in the second inning. The score by innings:

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	x—	7	15	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	3	1

Batteries — Frankhouse and Spohrer; Hoyt, Smith, Chagnon and Grace. Losing pitcher—Hoyt. Umpires—Reardon and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 43m.

French Interclub Golf

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — The French interclub golf championship for 1933 has been won by Golf du Sart, victor over Golf de Fourneaux by 6 matches to 3. The captain of the winning side, Georges Huet, was in splendid form. He beat L. de Montgomery in the singles by 1 up and, with Jean Huet, beat Montgomery and A. Morin in the foursomes. The match was played on the links at St. Germain en Laye.

Wright Returns to Coast

Emil E. Fuchs, president of the Boston Braves, announced yesterday that the Tribe has returned Al Wright, promising young infielder, to the Mission club of the Pacific Coast League. Wright, who plays second base, came to the Braves along with Dick Gyselman for $60,000 and Bill Walters. Gyselman will remain with the club, but Wright has shown the need of more experience.

Belgian Waterpolo Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS — The waterpolo championship of Belgium has been retained by the Leopold Club of Brussels. The unsuccessful participant in the deciding match was the Daring Club, and the score was 3 goals to 1. The losers finished the 1933 tournament in third place, behind Leopold and Berschot (Antwerp).

Ireland to Meet Japan

COPENHAGEN, May 10 (AP)—Ireland yesterday won its Davis Cup series with Denmark as G. Lyttleton Rogers, Irish leader, defeated A. Jacobsen in the third singles match, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4. The victory was the third for the Irish forces making the final singles match unnecessary. Ireland will meet Japan in the second round.

College Rugby Result

Princeton (JV) 12, Lafayette 0.

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Pittsburgh Is Hustling Club

Favored to Win the National League Pennant This Year

With two exceptions, the Pittsburgh Pirates have been at the top of the National League standing since the 1933 baseball campaign began. Just twice they dropped back into second place, but only for a very brief period. The 1933 Pirates have a difficult assignment to fulfill, for as the season approaches the month-old stage, the Bucs are still picked to win the National League pennant.

Recently, Manager George Gibson discussed the Pirates with a Monitor correspondent. "Naturally, I believe that our club can win the championship and the pennant that goes with it. There are many reasons why we should, yet just as many more reasons why we may not. At this early date it is impossible to predict anything. About one month from now I will be able to give you a better answer than I probably can give you now.

"You ask me if the Pirates will stay up there. My answer is this. To date we have been fortunate enough to keep away from injuries. The entire club is in fine condition. That is why we are up at the top. There isn't another club in the National League that has been as fortunate as we have.

"Right now I will say that I expect a six-club race. Brooklyn, Chicago, New York, St. Louis and your Braves here in Boston will all be in the thick of the battle. The Dodgers have been slow getting started. The Cubs feel the loss of Cuyler and the Giants miss Terry. The Cardinals plugged up a gap in their infield when they traded with the Reds for Durocher. Your Braves have been in a terrible batting slump; but they have a great pitching staff and if the base hits come, the club will cause plenty of trouble.

"I also want to say a few words about Honus Wagner, that great ball player of past years, who now is one of our coaches. Wagner would be an asset to any team. He has probably forgotten more about the national game than most of the players of today will ever know. He has been, and will continue to be, of tremendous value to the Pirates. Just being among the younger players gives them more confidence. I said I was not going to predict a pennant for the Pirates; but if our club does come through, more than a little of the credit should go to Wagner. And I am going to see that it does."

Naturally, a manager does not care to claim a pennant for his club at this early stage of the campaign. Yet, we know that off in the distance, George Gibson sees a world series and in that series he sees his Pirates. For since April 12 the Bucs have been favorites to capture the flag.

The most prominent reason for this is their outfield which includes the Waner brothers and Freddy Lindstrom. It is a treat to watch those stars patrol the outfield. All three are fast, have fine throwing arms, and cover acres of ground. Their hitting ability is well known.

Manager Gibson's regular infield has Gus Suhr on first base, Tony Piet at second, Floyd Vaughan at shortstop and Pie Traynor at third. Traynor, of course, is the veteran of that combination. "Pie" is generally referred to as the best third baseman in baseball and justly so. Vaughan is the youngest member as his birth date of May 9, 1912, proves. Piet made good with the Pirates last season and he and Vaughan should develop into a great combination if they are not separated. Suhr is a hard hitter who fields his position well.

Larry French, Ray Kremer, Henry Meine and Steve Swetonic are veterans on the Pirate pitching staff. Waite Hoyt, who spent last season with the Dodgers and Giants after a long term in the American League, is pitching winning ball for Gibson. Bill Harris, Leon Chagnon, Hal Smith and Bill Swift are other boxmen under the Pirate flag. Swift has been starting regularly.

Earl Grace, Tom Padden and Hal Finney are dividing the work behind the plate.

The Pirates opened the season by winning three straight games before dropping a close contest to the Chicago Cubs. That single defeat enabled the Giants to take the lead, but three days later the Bucs were back in first place. A short time later the Giants again took possession of the lead, but this time the Pirates were back on top within two days and have been there ever since.

It must be discouraging to opposing clubs just to watch those Pirates out on the field. They hustle everywhere. Regularly they take two bases on an ordinary single. And with Wagner coaching at third base and either Gibson or Otis Crandall calling signals at first, the Pirates have three of the smartest heads in baseball. If the Bucs play just about half as well as these veterans did at one time, the National League pennant will fly in Pittsburgh.

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Yale Invited For Japan Baseball Tour

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, May 10

THE Universities Baseball League today decided to invite Yale University's baseball team to make a tour of Japan in August.

Thirty-Four Colleges Enter Stadium Meet

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Three far western universities and two from the middle West are among the 34 colleges which have entered 579 athletes in the fifty-seventh annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field championships, to be held at Harvard Stadium, May 26-27.

Southern California, defending champion, has nominated a total of 33 men; Stanford is sending 15, and the University of California at Los Angeles three. California, champions in 1921-22-23, will not send any team East, for the first time in 14 years.

Michigan and Michigan State will represent the middle West. The former has named a squad of 12, while Michigan State has nominated 19.

Over the Net

EIGHT nations have advanced from the first round to join eight other countries, which drew first-round byes in the 1933 Davis Cup competition, European zone. Japan won its match from Hungary, Ireland defeated Denmark, Holland eliminated Poland, Germany downed Egypt, Italy won from Yugoslavia, Great Britain bested Spain, Austria beat Belgium, and Finland advanced without playing when the members of the Indian cup team could not get leave this year. Those drawing first-round byes were Greece, Roumania, Monaco, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Australia, South Africa, and Switzerland. The second round will be completed by May 21, the third round by June 13, the fourth by June 23, and zone final by July 17. The challenge round is scheduled for Paris on July 28, 29, 30.

Ryosuke Nunoi, a student at the Kobe University of Commerce, present national champion of his country; Eikichi Ito, another Kobe University player, are members of the 1933 Japanese Davis Cup team, supporting the veteran Jiro Sato. Nunoi ranks No. 1, and Ito No. 2. The Japanese may play in the United States after the Davis Cup matches.

Australia's Davis Cup team this year includes Jack C. Crawford, D. B. Turnbull, Vivian B. McGrath, and Adrian K. Quist. The team, which left Australia some time last month for London, was accompanied by Manager S. R. Youdale and Mr. Crawford's wife. Mrs. Crawford was finally allowed a guarantee of £375 by the Australian Lawn Tennis Association to accompany her husband. The Australians meet Norway's team in a second-round Davis Cup tie, and may visit the United States, Germany, and Japan if the guarantee these countries may offer is enough to carry the squad.

To Tighten Residence Rule

TORONTO, May 10 (AP)—Indiscriminate changing of residence by hockey players throughout Ontario will not be permitted, a special meeting of the Ontario Hockey Association Executive Committee decided last night. A statement issued after the meeting said the committee would consider every individual application for change of residence on its merits, with every consideration given to unemployment conditions, but the promiscuous transfer of players would not be allowed.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	11	6	.647
Columbus	11	8	.579
Minneapolis	9	8	.529
Toledo	11	10	.524
Louisville	9	10	.474
Indianapolis	8	9	.471
St. Paul	8	11	.421
Kansas City	9	14	.391

Result May 9
Toledo 3, Kansas City 2.

Mrs. Federman Equals Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PURCHASE, N. Y., May 10—Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, equalled the record for the Century Country Club course in a Metropolitan Golf Association one-day tournament yesterday by turning in a card of 81. This was 7 strokes better than the card turned in by Mrs. Henry March of the North Shore Country Club, who was second.

Dutch Cricket Jubilee

THE HAGUE — Two special cricket matches are to be played in Holland this summer to commemorate the jubilee year of the Dutch Cricket Association. The famous Marylebone Cricket Club of England, the parent body of the game, is to send a team here for a two-day match against All-Holland. The other jubilee game will take place at Haarlem.

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Next World Soccer Tournament at Rome

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Arrangements for the next world's championship at soccer football were formulated here recently be the Executive Committee of the International Amateur Football Federation. It was agreed that the matches in the tournament proper for the Coupe de Monde (World's Cup) should be played in Rome from May 27 to June 6, 1934, and that entries should be accepted up to June 15, 1933. On or after that date, the preliminary groups will be arranged and the 16 winners will go forward to the later competition. It is hoped that Britain, which is not at present in membership with the F. I. F. A. may be represented after all. The preliminary matches, which have all to be decided by May 1, 1934, will be drawn up with a view to minimizing travel.

Other business considered at the executive committee meeting was the failure of Uraguay, the present world champion, to adhere strictly to the laws of the F. I. F. A.—the Uraguayans are declared to have been playing matches against Argentine professionals and the F. I. F. A. threatens suspension unless this practice ceases by May 31 this year—the affiliation of the Federation Mexicano del Centro in place of the former Federation Mexicana de Futbol; the banning of totalisator betting machines on football grounds; and the proposed amendments to rules which will be brought up for discussion at the next meeting of the supreme governing body of soccer, the international board, on which British influence predominates.

Holland Wins at Field Hockey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—A brilliant victory for Holland over France by 5 goals to 0 was the result of an international field-hockey match here recently. The Dutchmen are a formidable proposition at this widely popular game, as was made quite clear at Amsterdam in 1928, when they took second place to the British Indians in the Olympic championship. Against France, Holland opened the scoring at the end of four minutes, and was three goals ahead by half time, the Frenchmen being forced onto the defensive most of the time.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	20	7	.741
Birmingham	18	9	.667
New Orleans	17	11	.607
Atlanta	13	14	.481
Nashville	13	14	.481
Chattanooga	12	14	.462
Little Rock	6	17	.261
Knoxville	6	19	.240

Results May 9
Chattanooga 7, Atlanta 5.
Birmingham 3, Memphis 2.
Nashville 6, Knoxville 3.
Little Rock 6, New Orleans 6 (13 innings).

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	13	8	.619
Montreal	13	9	.591
Rochester	12	9	.571
Baltimore	14	11	.560
Toronto	14	11	.560
Albany	9	13	.409
Jersey City	8	13	.381
Buffalo	6	15	.286

Result May 9
Montreal 8, Jersey City 4.
Other games postponed.

Manhattan Crews Beaten

PRINCETON, N. J., May 10 (AP)—Manhattan College's crew, rowing against intercollegiate competition for the first time yesterday, trailed Princeton's third varsity by eight lengths in a mile race on Lake Carnegie. Manhattan also was defeated in two other races. The Hun School junior varsity defeated the Jaspers' second 150-pound boat by five and one-half lengths and the Hun varsity took the measure of Manhattan's first 150-pound shell by six lengths.

Dickinson Wins Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—By winning the 1933 All-England 10-mile walk, here, April 22, Leslie Dickinson, Lancashire Walking Club, recorded his third successive victory in this popular annual event. Dickinson covered the course in 1h. 21m. 7s. The team honors were won by Birmingham Walking Club, which supplied the second and third men home in R. Edge and J. Medlicott, respectively.

College Track Result

Chicago 68, Northwestern 67.

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Exhibit Attests Fraternal Bonds Of Slavic States

Cultural and Economic Ties Strengthened by Gain in Coöperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Proof of the cultural and economic cooperation of the various Slav peoples was afforded in a recent exhibition at Mladá Boleslav (Jung Bunzlau, a journey of 90 minutes from Prague. The visitor was able to obtain a good idea of the relative importance and recent progress of the various Slav states and to see how they are related.

Whereas before the World War, cultural solidarity between the Slav states was mainly emphasized, today economic coöperation also plays an important part. Picturesque peasant costumes, literature about Slav civilization and evidences of economic progress in chart and statistics are to be seen here.

Such cultural institutions as the Russian People's University in Prague, the Prague Dostojevsky Society and its propaganda and ramifications throughout the Slavonic world, Friends of Lusatia and a club studying traditions of the Wends, the smallest Slavonic people, give the foreign visitor some idea as to what is being done, in this sphere.

More than 65 societies exist for cultivating friendly relations between various Slav peoples. From the educational data one finds that there are four universities in Czechoslovakia (one of them German), six in Poland, three in Yugoslavia and 21 in Russia.

Dr. Osusky, a Slovak—now Czechoslovakian Minister in Paris—opened the exhibition with an address on the position of the Slavs in international affairs, especially stressing the fact that the Slavs had been for centuries the bulwark of Europe against Asiastic invasions and intended in future to keep their independence. Representatives of other Slav nations also spoke pleading for Slavonic rapprochement. Only Soviet Russia was not represented at this exhibition.

Mladá Boleslav was an excellent choice for such an exhibition. In its old massive castle, dominating the pleasant valley of the Jizera, and its factory chimneys one sees symbols of its importance both as a historical landmark and as a modern industrial center.

It was the principal seat of the original Church of the Bohemian (Moravian) Brethren before their expulsion from Bohemia by the Hapsburgs. In the "Sbor," their old chapel, an interesting local museum is now housed. In modern times, Mladá Boleslav has become the leading center of the Czechoslovak automobile industry.

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The Home Forum

The Road to Jehol

FOLK who explore the bumpy roads and the waterways in the interior of China must travel like gypsies. In such fashion we set forth from Peking one fine morning, crowded into a small old truck with the inevitable cook-boy, two drivers, and bedding and food supplies for a ten-day jaunt away from civilization. Our destination was the city of Jehol, or Chengteh, one hundred and fifty miles distant through passes which have since made military history.

It was a day in early summer, several months before the Jehol province, because of its strategic position as a buffer between the Japanese-influenced state of Manchoukuo and the northern provinces of China, was to change almost over night from a forgotten outpost to a region of international interest. Within the last few months such newspaper correspondents and military observers as have been able to obtain passports have hurried thither from Peking, in the southwest, and from Mukden, in the northeast. But until the Japanese attack, Jehol was visited by only a few foreigners from year to year, who made the arduous trip in order to see the fine old temples and palaces, most of them built by or for the great eighteenth century emperor, Ch'ien Lung, which marked Jehol as the former summer capital of China.

The morning's ride lay over a land of green fields circled by sharp distant mountains, smoke-blue under a burden of gray clouds. The mud-walled compounds in the villages on the plain near Peking gradually gave way to walls incorporating the tawny round rocks of a higher terrain. Within a few hours we reached our first old walled town, grim and mediæval on a barren flat. And, as we moved farther and farther from the modernized influence of the cities, we noticed more and more pigtails, more and more little girls hobbling about on bound feet.

Peasants stopped shoving wooden plows among their crops to gape at us from under round straw hats. Village mongrels barked wildly, and children flapped after our truck like little scarecrows. Farmers were walking to market with their produce swinging in wicker baskets from a wooden yoke across their shoulders. And buxom country wives, dressed in their best, were riding to town seated far aft on bustling little donkeys.

* * *

The middle of the afternoon brought us to an unexpected barrier. A shallow sandy stream, usually forded, had been swelled to a wide torrent by a distant rain. Here, in company with half a hundred native travelers, we were stalled until it had washed itself away. One of the dusty travelers was more picturesque than the rest: a shriveled little old woman with her head wrapped in the old-time headdress of the Manchus. A staff was in her gnarled hand and she carried her belongings on her back. She remained aloof, squatting wearily on the ground as she waited for the flood to ebb.

At last the impetuous waters began to recede. The travelers on donkey-back and those in the hooded two-wheeled "Peking" carts wallowed deeply through the surge. The pedestrians took off their flat Chinese shoes and rolled up their baggy trousers. Thus challenged, we felt constrained to follow. But the road ahead of us was a slough from the heavy rains; and by the time that our car had plowed a few miles, the sunset was reddening behind the roadside willows. One by one even the foot travelers passed us, including the little old woman with the pack, who trudged against the glowing sky in a silhouette of proud loneliness.

Just as we were beginning to fear that we should spend the night by the roadside, we came upon a village of fair size where there was an inn. Although the inn was crowded with soldiers, merchants and pilgrims, we were given two dirty rooms, bare cells with only a *k'ang* —a platform of brick which is used in Calling as a bed—in each of them. Weary and famished, we hunted a stove and helped our cook-boy to prepare a belated meal. Then, preferring beds under the stars to the stuffy rooms, we set up our cots outside in the courtyard.

All through the night came the sound of animals browsing around in the darkness. Just outside the gates were the silhouettes of a train of restive camels whose drivers were spending the night at the hostelry. A number of little donkeys were tethered within the courtyard, their bells keeping up a jingle all night long. Dogs and sheep nosed about in the shadows.

* * *

After an early breakfast we clattered out of the inn yard and into the open country again, the day stretching out ahead of us with a crisp clarity that was full of promise. Nor was the promise unfulfilled, for on that day, over and over again, we crossed the steep mountain passes spanned by the Great Wall of China—still standing, vast and austere, as it has stood for more than a score of centuries in an interminable chain fifteen hundred miles long.

A sharp zigzag, it outlined itself on the great line of bare green peaks that hem in the lonely province of Jehol in a circle of many ranges—invulnerable to the foes in the old days of archaic warfare, but sadly inadequate now to keep out the new and powerful assailants who have disregarded it with the mighty, impersonal weapons of modern science. At rhythmic intervals, white watch towers raised their heads to the sky, helpless to give warning against the forces that have marched through the passes they have been guarding for over two thousand years.

Toward mid-morning we reached the quaint town of Kupeikow, which has figured in recent news dispatches as the last floundering defense of the retreating Chinese army. Here we stopped to gaze over the colored tiled roofs of a big *miao*, or temple, on a scene which was destined soon to be awakened by frantic warfare. In the foreground, little sacred animals of glazed tile silhouetted themselves on the curved rooflines of the temple. Below, the picturesque village sprawled at our feet. Several shy children in gala Manchu costumes of red smiled timidly as they gathered around us. But these were things of the earth. The view over the valley partook of another quality altogether.

Here and there the waters of a stream flashed on the great green floor of the valley below. And around it, in a huge circle, marched the tall straight hills, blue in the distance, carrying the white towered line of the Great Wall.

At last we left the temple and walked down through the village with a crowd at our heels. We stopped to nibble thin flat pancakes, similar to the "doilies" that accompany the famed roast duck of Peking, which we bought off the hot griddle of a strolling street vendor. We filled a young Manchu maid with flustered delight by praising her thick braids of hair.

* * *

All through the long golden day our truck bounced its way up and down over range after range of the big green hills. A worse road cannot be imagined. It was built of stone blocks in the days when Jehol was an imperial playground; but many generations of neglect have made it a mere lane full of rocks and boulders, climbing and descending at dizzy angles.

However, it was a glorious day in spite of the bumps and bruises. A clear singing wind blew over the steep mountainsides. There was silence, and space rare to China, and a vast cleanliness which lifted our hearts with exaltation. And there was always the Great Wall. As soon as we lost sight of it on one range, we met it again on the next.

The afternoon led us through an up-and-down land marked by lonely rock huts, surrounded by small patches of blossoming poppies. At last, just as the sunset was bringing our two days' journey to a close, we looked down on a great valley strung on the silver thread of a shining river. On the towering hills which hemmed it in, the ruddy sunlight fell here and there on the roof of one of the ancient temples and palaces that reflect the bygone glory of Ch'ien Lung. And on the floor of the valley, very old and very quiet, stretched the low gray roofs of the city of Jehol, or Chengteh—little dreaming that in a short time it would be destined to fall at the hands of only one hundred and twenty-eight Japanese soldiers.

M. M. M.

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Ariadne in Naxos: From a Tempora Painting by Joseph Southall, R. W. S., N. E. A. C.

Polishing a Poem

We know by Longfellow's own statement to Mr. W. C. Lawton, that it was his rule to do his best in polishing a poem before printing it, but afterward to leave it untouched, on the principle that "the readers of a poem acquired a right to the poet's work in the form they had learned to love." He thought also that Bryant and Whittier hardly seemed happy in these belated revisions, and mentioned especially Bryant's "Water-Fowl,"

"As darkly limned upon the ethereal sky,"

where Longfellow preferred the original reading "painted on." It is, however, rare to find a poet who can carry out this principle of abstinence, at least in his own verse, and we know too surely that Longfellow was no exception; thus we learn that he had made important alterations in the "Golden Legend" within a few weeks of publication. These things show that his remark to Mr. Lawton does not tell quite the whole story. As with most poets, his alterations were not always improvements. Thus, in "The Wreck of the Hesperus," he made the fourth verse much more vigorous to the ear as it was originally written:

"Then up and spoke an old sailor
Had sailed the Spanish Main,"

than when he made the latter line read:

"Sailed to the Spanish Main,"

as in all recent editions. The explanation doubtless was that he at first supposed the "Spanish Main" to mean the Caribbean Sea; whereas it actually referred only to the southern shore of it. . . .

It is to be noticed, however, that Longfellow apparently made all these changes to satisfy his own judgment, and did not make them, as Whittier and even Browning did, in deference to the judgment of dull or incompetent critics. . . .

It will always remain uncertain how far Poe influenced the New England poets, whether by example or avoidance. That he sometimes touched Lowell, and not for good, is unquestionable, in respect to rhythm; but it will always remain a question whether his influence did not work in the other direction with Longfellow in making him limit himself more strictly to a narrow range of metrical structure. It was an admirable remark of Tennyson's that "every short poem should have a definite shape like the curve, sometimes a single, sometimes a double one, assumed by a severed tress, or the rind of an apple when flung to the floor." This type of verse was rarely attempted by Longfellow, but he chose it most appropriately for "Seaweed" and in some degree succeeded. Poe himself in his waywardness could not adhere to it when he reached it, and after giving us in the original form of "Lenore," as published in "The Pioneer," perhaps the finest piece of lyric measure in our literature, made it over into a form of mere jingling and hackneyed rhythm, adding even the final commonplaceness of his tiresome "represend." Lowell did something of the same in cutting down the original fine strain of the verses beginning: "Pine in the distance," but Longfellow showed absolutely no trace of Poe, unless as a warning against multiplying such rhythmic experiments as he once tried successfully in "Seaweed."

—From "Henry Wadsworth Longfellow," by THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

I Saw a Poet

I saw a young poet standing
As though transfigured
Before something
Which proved *nothing*
As far as I could see,
Unless icicles,
Swinging in a gale,
Are counted
More than cold fact.

LE BARON COOKE.

Det kända i motsats till det okända

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

DE GAMLA atenarna uppreste ett altare med inskriften: "AT EN OKÄND GUD". Paulus, som hade lagt märke till detta tecken på deras okunnighet om den ende och sanne Guden, begagnade sig av ett lägligt tillfälle att framställa för dem sanningen om varat, när han i sitt underbara anförande från Areopagen för en grupp nyfikna och intresserade åhörare utlade sanningen om ett allsmäktigt, evigt, allenarådande Vara, Ande, den okroppslige skaparen, vars skapelse ständigt lever och rör sig och är till i denna allomfattande oändlighet. Somliga bland åhörarna hånade honom; andra önskade höra mer.

Den hävdvunna teorien om ett fysiskt universum, vars upprinnelse förlorar sig i urtiden, ehuru den skenbarligen förklaras av den materiella vetenskapen, är icke lätt att åsidosätta. Människorna framhärda i sin ömkliga träldom under materialistiska slutledningar, grundade på felaktiga hypoteser, och detta i trots av det faktum, att de stundom bliva skrämda och nedtyngda av det kaos, som är en följd av ett tanklöst förlitande på materiella metoder, vilka uppbäras endast av sinnenas vittnesbörd. Detta är i synnerhet fallet under den nuvarande världskrisen, när bevisen på deras flyktiga och osäkra natur börja framträda.

Antingen människor i allmänhet erkänna detta eller icke, kvarstår det faktum, att människorna dragas in under tryckет av den allmänna mesmerism, som framställer såsom verkligt och sant antagandet av en annan skapelse än den som skildras i första kapitlet av Första Moseboken. Denna materiella uppfattning är helt skild från och okänd för Ande, gudomligt Sinne, och är en uppfattning av skapelsen helt beroende av ett medvetande, som tyckes erkänna och omfatta föreställningen om liv och substans i materien och tillskriva det onda makt. Varje känsla av förvirring, obeslutsamhet, förlust, brist, begränsning utgår från denna felaktiga föreställning om liv och substans såsom materiella.

Det är tydligt, att det som människan, den skapade, vet, det vet Gud, skaparen. "Och Gud såg på allt som han hade gjort, och se, det var mycket gott". Härav kan man draga den slutsatsen, att detta skapade, som var "mycket gott", för evigt är sant och verkligt, och att det är möjligt att lära känna och förstå. Kristus Jesus förklarade, att det var så. Hans ord, "I skolen då förstå sanningen, och sanningen skall göra eder fria", inneburo, att envar som förbliver i den sanning han lärde befrias från alla materiella föreställningar.

Uppenbarelsen av Christian Science har kommit, ånyo förkunnande den sanning som gör fri. Vi kunna icke för ett ögonblick betvivla, att samma gudomliga makt, som för århundraden sedan befriade Israels barn från den tunga träldomen i Egypten, är tillgänglig i dag för att lösa föralavade mänskliga varelser från vidskepelsens förlamande bojor, orsakade av felaktig uppfostran, och för att befria dem från därav följande sorger och bekymmer.

Denna Vetenskaps inspirerade lära har blivit det mäktiga medlet att lyfta tanken till en renare sfär och därigenom giva lärjungen förmåga att leva höjd över köttsliga begär; och då hans bön är grundad på en förstådd Princip, medför den omedelbara och tillfredsställande svar. Men må ingen inbilla sig, att blotta upprepandet av ord, hur sanna de än äro, kan resultera i något annat än missräkningar, om de icke åtföljas av en strävan att leva upp till den sanning dessa ord uttrycka. Mary Baker Eddy säger i Christian Science' lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften, sid. 323): "Vi måste komma ihåg, att Sanningen är bevisbar, då den är förstådd, och att det goda icke är förstått, förrän det är bevisat".

Varken mystik eller vidskepelse ingå i den sanna uppfattningen av Gud; ej heller kunna de inverka på sann tillbedjan, som är den naturliga följden av en upplyst tro. Om vi på ett intelligent sätt förlita oss på gudomlig Kärlek, tillförsäkrar oss detta Principens fullkomliga ledning. Självkännedom, självförnekelse och självdisciplin äro nödvändiga för andlig tillväxt.

Ovandet av sådana andliga egenskaper som renhet, ärlighet, vishet, rättvisa, broderlig kärlek, barmhärtighet och så vidare upprättar harmoniens välde här och nu. I den mån varje dag får bevittna, hur en liten del av vår egenkärlek uppgives, hur vi börja avstå från att rättfärdiga oss själva eller visa egenrättfärdighet, komma vi sakta men säkert att bliva i stånd att slutligen avlägga varje föreställning om ett jag, som saknar verklig tillvaro, eftersom det är okänt för gudomligt Sinne och icke utgör någon del av det skapade, som förklaras vara "mycket gott".

På sid. 469 i Christian Science' lärobok skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Det kan finnas blott ett Sinne, eftersom det finnes blott en Gud; och om de dödliga icke gjorde anspråk på något annat Sinne och icke erkände något annat, skulle synden vara okänd". Skriften förklarar, att "den lön som synden giver är döden". Följer icke härav logiskt, att en grundlig förtrogenhet med detta enda Sinne, kännedom om dess natur, lydnad för dess lagar och upptagande av dess gudomliga egenskaper, tillika med ett intelligent, radikalt förkastande av bedrägliga hypoteser, skulle utplåna denna den sista "bland hans fiender", emedan "synden [skulle] vara okänd".

Jesus sade: "Detta är evigt liv, att de känna dig, den ende sanne Guden, och den du har sänt, Jesus Kristus".

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The Known Versus the Unknown

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ancient Athenians erected an altar bearing the inscription, "TO THE UNKNOWN GOD." Paul, who had observed this indication of their ignorance of the one and only true God, accepted a timely opportunity to present the truth of being when, in that splendid oration on Mars' hill, he expounded to a group of curious and interested listeners the truth of one omnipotent, eternal, supreme Being, Spirit, the incorporeal creator, whose creation forever lives, moves, and has its being in this all-embracing infinity. Of his hearers, some mocked; others desired to hear him further.

The long-accepted theory of a physical universe whose origin is lost in antiquity, though apparently explained by material science, is not easily cast aside. The human race continues its sorry servitude to materialistic conclusions based upon false hypotheses, and this in spite of the fact that at times it becomes frightened and depressed at the chaos resulting from unthinking reliance on material methods supported only by sense-testimony; and especially when, as in the present world crisis, evidences of their transitory and unstable nature begin to appear.

Whether or not this is admitted by the average person, the fact remains that men come under the pressure of the general mesmerism which presents as real and true the supposition of a creation other than the one set forth in the first chapter of Genesis. This material concept is entirely separate from and unknown to Spirit, divine Mind, and is a sense of creation wholly dependent upon a consciousness that seems to cognize and include the belief of life and substance in matter and attribute power to evil. Every sense of confusion, indecision, loss, lack, limitation, emanates from this erroneous belief of life and substance as material.

Obviously, that which is known to man, the created, is known to God, the creator. "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." From this it is deducible that this "very good" creation is forever true and real; that it is knowable and understandable. Christ Jesus declared that it was. His saying, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," implied that whosoever should abide in the truth which he taught should be made free from all material beliefs.

The revelation of Christian Science has come proclaiming again the liberating truth. We cannot doubt for a moment that the same divine power which delivered the children of Israel from grievous bondage in Egypt centuries ago is available today to loose enslaved human beings from the benumbing shackles of superstition, begotten of false education, and to relieve them of the resultant sorrows and fears.

The inspired teaching of this Science has become the potent means of lifting thought into purer realms, thereby enabling the student to live above carnal desires; and his prayers, being based upon understood Principle, bring immediate and satisfactory answers. But let no one imagine that the mere repetition of words, however truthful, if unaccompanied by an attempt to live up to the truth the words declare, will result in aught but disappointment. Mary Baker Eddy says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 323), "We must recollect that Truth is demonstrable when understood, and that good is not understood until demonstrated."

Neither mystery nor superstition enters into the true concept of God; nor do they influence true worship, which is the spontaneous outcome of enlightened faith. Intelligent dependence on divine Love insures perfect guidance by Principle. Self-knowledge, self-abnegation, and self-discipline are requisites to spiritual growth.

The exercise of such spiritual attributes as purity, honesty, wisdom, justice, brotherly love, compassion, and the like, establishes the reign of harmony here and now. As each day witnesses a little more self-love abandoned, a little more self-justification renounced, a little more self-righteousness silenced, gradually but surely one will be enabled eventually to lay aside every suggestion of a selfhood which is without entity, since it is unknown to divine Mind and forms no part of the creation pronounced "very good."

On page 469 of the Christian Science textbook Mrs. Eddy has written, "There can be but one Mind, because there is but one God; and if mortals claimed no other Mind and accepted no other, sin would be unknown." Since, as the Scriptures declare, "the wages of sin is death," does it not logically follow that thorough acquaintance with this "one Mind," familiarity with its nature, obedience to its laws, and assimilation of its divine qualities, coupled with an intelligent, radical rejection of deceptive hypotheses, would abolish "the last enemy," because "sin would be unknown"?

Jesus said, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

A Sea Dream

We saw the slow tides go and come,
The curving surf-lines lightly drawn,
The gray rocks touched with tender bloom
Beneath the fresh-blown rose of dawn.

We saw in richer sunsets lost
The sombre pomp of showery noons;
And signalled spectral sails that crossed
The weird, low light of rising moons.

On stormy eves from cliff and head
We saw the white spray tossed and spurned;
While over all, in gold and red,
Its face of fire the lighthouse turned.

The rail-car brought its daily crowds,
Half curious, half indifferent,
Like passing sails or floating clouds,
We saw them as they came and went.

But, one calm morning, as we lay
And watched the mirage-lifted wall
Of coast, across the dreamy bay,
And heard afar the curlew call,

And nearer voices, wild or tame,
Of airy flock and childish throng,
Up from the water's edge there came
Faint snatches of familiar song.

Careless we heard the singer's choice
Of old and common airs; at last
The tender pathos of his voice
In one low chanson held us fast.

A song that mingled joy and pain,
And memories old and sadly sweet;
While, timing to its minor strain,
The waves in lapsing cadence beat. . . .

—JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, in "Poems."

Horseback in Morocco

I was always glad that I saw Morocco when it was untouched by civilisation. Within a stone's throw of Europe, life in the coast towns had scarcely changed for over two thousand years; in the interior, not at all. At the time we lived there, there were no railways, no tramcars, not a single motor-car; and in Tangier the Minister's wives went out in sedan chairs in the evening, while less fortunate folk had to be content with horses or donkeys. Soon after I arrived Billie bought me a beautiful horse, a Barb, whom I christened "Beau Lillywhite," after a character in one of my father's plays. He had belonged to Sergeant Balding, the English instructor to the Sultan's army, and when Abd-ul-Aziz's troops were routed he carried two men on his back nearly sixty miles into Casablanca. When I left, the Laverys bought my horse, and Sir John painted his daughter, Mrs. Semphill, sitting on "Beau Lillywhite." This picture was called "The Amazon" and it was a great success when exhibited at the Royal Academy. My husband only paid £12 for that horse, but the price for good ambling mules was very much higher, £50 to £70 being not an uncommon sum to give in those days. . . .

The lovely rides in Morocco are among my most precious memories of those long-past years. In the spring the whole country was a carpet of wild flowers, narcissi and anemones almost hiding the rich brown earth: but it was on the long stretch of sands I loved best to ride. At sunset it was a picture of almost breathless beauty and hushed peace —low rolling lines of sand-dunes, tufted with grass and bunches of heavy sweet-smelling lilies, afar off the white walls of the town, with a few tall palm-trees, the minarets of the mosques outlined against a flaming sky of orange, red and green—suddenly, but quietly, a group of mounted French officers would appear in the near distance, General d'Amade in his pale blue and red uniform, his A. D. C. in dark green, with attendant Spahis in their flowing white robes, outlined against the darkening sky, long, long stretches of pale yellow sand, and on the deep blue and purple waters of the ocean a warship rocking lazily at anchor—afar off from the distant town the wailing but musical cry of the Muezzin calling the faithful to prayer.—DORIS ARTHUR JONES, in "What a Life!" (London: Jarrolds, Ltd.).

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Advance Buoyantly With Active Trading

Industrials Lead Advance and Few Big Gains Are Established

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Financial markets shoo off recent reactionary tendencies today and climbed up the ladder a few more rungs.

Stocks had a brisk spurt in the early dealings, although a somewhat smaller than expected gain in U. S. Steel's orders was a restraining influence after midday. Cotton advanced about a dollar a bale, and wheat and corn pushed up 1 to 2 cents. Silver futures rallied, but sagged.

Early gains of one to four points were extended in the late trading by oils and a variety of specialty shares.

Advances of around four points were shown in Allied Chemical, Delaware & Hudson, Owens-Illinois and Columbian Carbon. Shares up two to three included Loews, American Telephone, Electric Autolite, Case, Amerada, du Pont and Union Pacific.

United States Steel firmed 1½ while among the low priced issues advances of about a point occurred in Baldwin, Servel, Kelvinator and Fox.

Steel Tonnage Increase

United States Steel's monthly report of the orders on its books showed a gain of 23,572 tons for April. This was the first increase since October, but was rather smaller than some quarters in the Street had anticipated, in view of the marked pickup in operations.

However, it was pointed out in some steel quarters that business had continued to improve in May, and that the industry was glad to get releases on old orders, which it had feared might be canceled. What the steel business needs for a real revival, trade authorities said, is a pickup in railroad buying and in heavy construction.

The upturn in the morning reflected in part covering by shorts who had been anticipating a good technical "shakeout."

Brokers said many traders have been awaiting a setback to buy, however, so that the market has been meeting support on recessions of character discouraging to shorts.

All Bonds Advance

Bond prices moved forward briskly over a wide front today, and high grade as well as secondary issues participated in the upturn.

Although a few soft spots developed in the firming structure, due partly to profit-taking and other special influences, gains of 1 to 2 or more points were in the majority, and the trading volume expanded considerably.

The principal gainers included bonds of Alleghany Corp., American & Foreign Power, American Telephone, Armour & Co., Santa Fe, St. Paul, Chile Copper, Erie, Illinois Central, International Telephone, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Postal Telegraph, Frisco, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, U. S. Rubber, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Western Union. Warner Bros. 6s were in demand at an advance of around 3½ points.

Shell Union Oil 5s were under some pressure, as were loans of Utilities Power & Light, Chesapeake & Ohio, Boston & Maine, Detroit Edison, Duquesne Light and Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron. Losses generally were confined to fractions.

There were a number of rallies in the foreign section. French 7½s again moved up more than 2 points and Italian 7s and Japanese 6½s gained around a point each. The Germans were moderately higher, as were obligations of Norway.

United States Government securities, while steady to firm, held to a rather restricted trading base.

Chicago Grain Prices Rise Briskly on News

CHICAGO, May 10 (AP)—Attention of grain traders centered late today on progress of the farm bill toward final enactment, and prices moved briskly upward.

Some authorities said the House defeat of the price-fixing amendment to the bill was the most gratifying news for the grain trade that had come out of Washington this session, and that it meant free and open markets would be maintained. Just before today's trading ended, indications were that the Senate would also reject price fixing, and that the bill would be promptly sent to the White House in the shape desired by President Roosevelt.

Wheat closed unsettled, 1¼c to ⅝c above yesterday's finish, corn 1½c to 2¼c up, oats ½c to ⅞c advanced, and provisions varying from 2c decline to a rise of 25c.

Dividends

Bangor Hydro-Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred and $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

Central Vermont Public Service Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the $6 dividend series preferred stock, payable May 15 to stock of record April 29.

Dome Mines declared an extra dividend of 25 cents in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents.

Essex Company declared the usual semi-annual dividend of $3 a share, payable June 1 to stock of record May 10.

Great Northern Paper Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable June 1 to stock of record May 20.

F. W. Woolworth Company, London, declared the regular interim dividend of 1s. 6d. on the ordinary shares, less tax.

Railway Earnings

International Great Northern

	1933	1932
March surp af chgs	$1,424	*$175,253
3 months deficit	186,511	595,399

St. Louis Southwestern Railway

	1933	1932
April gross	$966,700	$1,090,962
4 mos	3,712,724	4,320,459

Northern Pacific Railway

	1933	1932
March defic af chgs	$1,838,632	$671,951
3 mos deficit af chgs	4,786,539	2,317,117

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High / Low; Div. in $; Sales; High; Low; Last May 10; Last May 9

—A—

8	3	..	Adams Express	3400	7½	7	7½	6¾
15¼	8	..	Adams Millis	700	14⅞	14	14⅞	13¾
2⅜	1⅜	..	Advance Rumely	400	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
11⅜	7⅜	1.20	Affiliated Prod	1300	11½	11⅛	11⅜	11
72	47¼	3	Air Reduction	4100	73	68½	73	68
2½	½	..	Airway Elec App	300	2½	2	2½	2
18⅝	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	7400	15½	15	15	14¾
1⅞	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	9600	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅛
3½	1	..	Allegh pf ww xx	300	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	..
2⅜	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	400	1½	1½	1½	..
3¼	1¼	..	Allegh pfww XL	800	2½	2½	2½	..
15¼	5	..	Alleghany Steel	10	14¾	14¾	14⅜	14⅜
95½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	10200	94½	89	94⅝	89
121⅞	115	7	Allied Chem pf	400	115	115	115	115
14⅞	6	..	Allis Chalmers	3700	15	14	15	14
2⅛	⅜	..	Amal Leather	500	3¼	2	3¼	..
16¾	5	..	Amal Leather pf	400	19	15	19	..
34¾	18½	2	Amerada	2000	34⅜	32¼	34	32
17⅜	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	900	16½	16	16½	15¾
17	8	..	Am Bank Note	600	17	15½	17	15
5½	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	5	4⅛	4⅞	5
28¼	9¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	40	27	27	27	26½
23	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	21¾	21¼	21⅜	21
77	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	60	90	90	90	..
84½	68½	4	Am Can	2500	82	78⅝	82	78
168	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1100	16	15½	15⅜	14½
32⅝	15	..	Am Car & F pf	600	31¾	31	31⅜	30½
8	3½	..	Am Chain pf	200	7⅞	7⅝	7½	7⅛
44¾	34	35	Am Chicle	600	44	43¼	44	43¼
23¾	..	..	Am Com Alcohol	2400	22	20¼	22	19⅜
10⅝	3⅞	..	Am European	200	7⅛	7	7⅛	6½
10⅞	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	2200	10⅛	9⅜	10	9¼
22	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1800	20½	19⅞	20⅜	19
18⅜	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	16⅞	16	16⅞	16
13½	4¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	12	12½	12½	12½
6¾	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
7	2½	..	Am Hide & L	1700	7½	6½	7⅛	6
32¼	12½	..	Am Hide & L pf	3400	32½	29¾	32	27¼
7½	3¾	..	Am Ice	500	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	6½
37	25	6	Am Ice pf	100	33¾	33¼	33¼	..
10⅜	4¼	..	Am International	3300	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	8⅞
15½	15⅞	..	Am Locomotive	1000	15	13½	14¼	12¼
39½	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	800	37½	36¼	37	35½
3¼	1	..	Am Mach & Met	300	2½	2½	2½	..
12⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	6100	11¾	11	11⅜	10⅞
60	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	20	39½	38½	39½	39½
30	17	1½	Am News	50	21⅞	21⅝	22	18
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	8200	8	7¾	7¾	7½
24½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1000	20	16¾	20	19
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	600	17½	17	17½	16
10¾	4¾	..	Am Radiator	1400	10¼	9¾	10¼	9¾
15⅝	5¾	..	American Rolling Mill	7300	15½	14	14⅞	13¾
½	½	..	Am Ship & Com	400	⅜	¼	¼	⅜
16	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	15	15	15	..
31⅞	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	15000	29	28	28⅜	27¼
62½	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	62⅞	61¼	62⅝	62
48	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	47	47	47	..
12½	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	3100	12½	11⅜	12½	11¼
41	30	2½†	Am Stores	900	41	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
54¾	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	3100	53½	52¼	53½	51⅜
109⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	30000	103⅜	101	103⅜	100¾
10½	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	1100	11	8⅞	8⅞	8½
24⅝	10	..	Am Type F pf	800	24⅝	19½	24⅝	17½
22⅜	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	5100	21½	20½	21¼	20½
17⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	1400	16⅜	15½	16⅜	15
58	35	..	Am Wat Ipf	100	55	53¼	53¼	..
9⅜	3½	..	Am Woolen	3300	9⅜	8⅝	9⅜	8⅜
40⅞	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	1000	40⅞	38¾	40⅞	38
18	7	..	Am Writ Pap pf	800	11	11	11⅜	11
6¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1500	5½	5	5½	5
35½	25	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	400	34½	34¼	34½	..
15⅜	5⅞	..	Anaconda Cop	30000	12⅝	12	12⅜	11⅞
1½	½	..	Anchor Cap	1400	1⅜	13	1⅜	12⅝
15½	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	1400	14⅞	13	14⅞	13¾
5	3	..	A P W Paper	200	3	3	3	..
19¾	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜
62	41	7	Armour Del pf	600	62	61	61¼	60½
3½	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	4000	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
2⅛	¾	..	Armour Ill B	1000	2¼	2	2⅛	2⅛
23½	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1200	22	21¾	21¾	20½
3⅜	1½	..	Arnold Constable	100	3	3	3	..
3½	⅜	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2½
11½	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1300	10½	10	10½	9⅞
16	6¾	..	Asso Oil	30	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
59¾	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	18000	59⅝	57½	59⅜	56½
69⅝	50	.5	Atchison pf	700	69	67	69	67
34⅜	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	2600	33⅞	31¼	33¼	31¼
19¼	8	..	Atlas Powder	1100	19¼	17¼	19¼	16⅜
19⅞	12⅞	1	Atl Refining	12000	19⅛	18¾	19¾	19½
69½	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	1000	70	70	70	69
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	6200	46½	44⅞	46½	44⅛
12½	5½	2	Aviation Corp Del	22000	11⅝	10⅞	11½	10¾

—B—

8	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	5700	8¾	7	8¾	7½
21¾	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	440	27	18⅞	26½	17⅜
15½	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	12900	15½	14½	15⅛	13¾
19½	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	700	18	17	18⅛	17
32¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	700	30¼	29	30¼	29¼
6	3	..	Barnsdall A	3900	6	5½	6	6⅜
18	7	..	Beatrice Cream	1300	17¼	16¾	17	16
61	45	3	Beech Nut Pack	1200	61	60	61	59
6¼	3½	..	Belding Hem	3500	6¼	5¾	6	5½
13⅜	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	7200	13⅜	12¾	13½	12¾
27⅛	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	13400	26½	25⅞	26½	25⅛
55	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1900	54	52	54	50⅞
14⅞	6¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	20	15	14⅜	15	14¾
9¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	1400	10⅝	9⅝	10⅜	9¾
24⅜	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1700	24⅜	21⅝	24	22
34⅛	18	..	Borden	8700	33⅜	32	33⅜	31¼
12⅞	5½	..	Borg Warner	11300	12½	11⅞	12½	11¾
13½	6	..	Boston & Maine	100	11½	11½	11½	..
7⅛	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	2500	7⅛	6⅝	7	6⅜
13½	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	200	13½	13½	13½	..
33½	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	7600	32¾	31⅞	32¾	31¾
80⅝	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	500	76½	76	76	76½
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	77½	77½	77½	78
44	28½	3	BrownShoe	500	46	44¼	45	44
1¾	½	..	Bruns Terminal	1300	1¾	1⅜	1⅝	1¼
6¾	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	6¼	6	6¼	6
10	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1400	9	8½	9	8½
2	¾	..	Budd Mfg	500	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6	2	..	Budd Mfg pf	40	6¾	6¼	6¾	5⅞
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	1300	2⅜	2	2⅜	2⅛
5⅞	2¼	..	Bullard	4300	7	5½	6¾	5
13⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	6400	13½	12½	12⅞	12⅛
13⅞	6	..	Bush Terminal	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
23½	2	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	500	8½	8½	8½	..
1½	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	500	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
2½	1½	..	Butterick	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
20⅜	16	..	Byers	8500	21¼	19⅞	21¼	18⅜
50	20½	2	Byers pf	20	51⅞	50¾	51⅞	..

—C—

19½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1200	18½	17⅜	18⅛	17¼
⅞	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
6	2	..	Campbell W&C	200	6	6	6	5¼
5½	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	2500	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅜
12¼	7½	1	Canada Dry	2100	12	11½	12	10⅜
14⅝	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	11000	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	12⅜
25	14	1	Cannon Mills	100	23½	23½	23½	22½
7½	4½	..	Capital Admin	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	6½
62½	30½	..	Case Thresh	25900	60¾	58½	60¾	57⅜
69⅜	41	4	Case Thresh pf	20	65	64⅜	65	65
15½	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	5100	15	14½	15	14½
20⅜	4½	..	Celanese Corp	11400	20⅜	18⅜	19¾	19
1⅛	½	..	Cortex Co	100	1½	1½	1½	..
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	700	28⅞	28	28⅞	28½
79	38	..	Central RR of NJ	100	71	71	71	..
3¾	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	3½	3½	3½	..
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	5800	20⅜	19¼	20¼	19½
2¾	1	..	Certain-Teed	400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	..
28¼	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	7100	28¼	26½	27⅝	25⅝
35	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	10800	35	34	35	33⅜
3⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	1000	3¼	3	3¼	3
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	700	7⅞	7¼	7½	7
2⅞	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝
4½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	300	4	3⅞	3⅞	3½
7⅝	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	5200	7½	6¾	7	6⅜
11¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	700	10⅜	9½	10	8¾
4⅝	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	700	4¼	3⅞	4¼	3⅞
9½	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	700	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Is & P	1100	8¾	7	8	6⅞
11¼	2⅞	..	Chi R&P 6%	300	10½	9	9½	8⅝
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	11½	9¾	11½	9¾
12	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	50	12	12	12	12
15½	5	1	Chicksha Cot O	900	16⅜	15	16⅜	..
5⅜	2	..	Childs Company	100	5	5	5	5
19	7¾	..	Chrysler	55000	19½	18¼	19½	18
14½	7⅛	..	City Ice & Fuel	200	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
52½	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
1¼	¼	..	City Stores	100	1	1	1	1
1½	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	100	1	1	1	..
15½	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	700	18⅛	14¾	15½	14½
81	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	71½	71	71½	70
8⅜	3	..	Collins & Aikman	500	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7
12	10	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
9⅝	3½	..	Colo & So 1pf	100	9¼	8¾	8¾	8¼
22	12½	..	Colo & So 2pf	20	19	19	19	..
19	10	4	Colo & So 2pf	20	19	19	19	..
17¾	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	15800	17	16	16⅞	15¾
12	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1400	12¼	11¼	12¼	10⅝
50⅝	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	11500	54½	48½	54½	46½
10	4	..	Comm Credit	1200	9⅞	8⅝	8¾	8⅞
20½	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	40	20	20	20	..
30¾	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	3700	32½	21⅝	32½	20⅜
97⅛	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	91	89½	91	..
18¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	5300	17	16	17	15⅞
2⅝	1⅜	..	Commwlth & So	85000	2½	2	2½	2
50	21	..	Commwlth & S pf	100	32	32	32	32
3½	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	200	3½	3½	3½	..
13¼	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	2100	13	12¼	13	12½
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	400	3¼	⅞	3⅛	—
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	800	9¾	8¾	9⅜	8¾
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	24000	52¾	52	52½	50¾
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	500	86½	85½	86½	85½
5½	2½	..	Consol Laundries	200	3	3	3	3
8½	5	..	Consol Oil	17100	8¾	8	8¾	7⅞
6¾	1½	..	Consol Ry Cu pf	700	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	6¼
1	⅛	..	Consol Textile	2100	⅞	⅜	⅝	⅜
5¼	1⅜	..	Container A	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2½	¼	..	Container B	100	2	2	2	1⅞
8½	3	..	Cont Baking A	100	8	7½	8	7½
1⅛	½	..	Cont Baking B	700	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
47¼	36	4	Cont Baking pf	400	45¾	45	45¾	44
56	35¼	2	Cont Can	5500	55	53	55	52⅞
7⅜	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	1700	8⅛	6⅞	8	6½
26⅛	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	4200	24	22¾	24	22⅝
3¼	¼	..	Cont Mo tors	29200	3½	2⅞	3½	2⅞
11	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	29100	11½	10¼	11½	10⅜
74	45⅜	3	Corn Products	5400	71⅜	69⅞	70⅝	69½
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	200	131	130	130	128
5	2⅜	..	Cotty	1200	4⅝	4½	4⅞	4½
33¾	23	..	Cream of Wheat	500	32½	32	32½	32½
26⅜	14½	..	Crown Cork & S	3700	29¾	24¾	29½	24
8⅞	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	8	8	8	7
31	24¼	2.70	Crown Cork pf	400	32	30⅜	32	30½
2¾	1	..	Crown Zellerback	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
19¾	9	..	Crucible Steel	800	18¼	17⅜	18½	17½
35	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	6 70	34¾	33	34½	..
2⅝	½	..	Cuba Co	200	2	2	2	1⅞
8¼	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	700	7¼	6¾	6¾	6¾
48⅝	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	46¼	45¾	46¼	..
41	20⅜	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	39	38	39	38¾
18	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	1200	16¾	16	16½	16
48⅝	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	700	47	46	46	46¾
2½	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	6100	2⅛	2⅛	2½	2⅛
4½	2	..	Curtiss-WrightA	5400	4½	3⅞	4½	3⅝
85	74	7	Cushman 7%	20	85	85	85	..
12	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	700	12¾	11¼	11½	11¼

—D—

6	1⅝	3b	Davega St	200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
11½	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
65	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	4100	63⅜	61	63	59½
29⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	9100	28⅝	28½	28⅝	28¼
71½	48	4	Detroit Edison	200	67½	67¼	67¼	67
5	5	..	Detroit & Mack	40	3	3	3	..
18⅜	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	200	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	..
24¾	17½	1	Diamond Match	100	23½	23½	23½	23½
28¼	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
21½	12	1†	Dome Mines	36300	21½	20¾	21½	20¾
18	10½	.20	Dominion Stores	2100	18½	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝
13¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1600	15	14	14⅜	13½
7⅜	2½	..	Dresser B	700	7	6¾	6¾	6½
⅝	⅜	..	Duluth So Sh pf	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
58½	32⅛	2	du Pont de Nem	5800	58¾	57⅞	58⅜	56¼
106	97½	6	du Pont deb	100	100½	100½	100½	100

—E—

5½	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	210	5	4¾	5	5½
70⅛	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1200	71⅜	67¼	71⅜	66¾
10¾	3⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	3800	10⅝	9½	10⅜	9
1⅜	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	700	1	1	1	..
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	7200	19⅜	17	19¼	17
3½	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2400	3¼	2½	2½	2
8⅝	2½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	9400	7¾	7½	7¾	7½
20½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	16⅝	15¼	16	15¼
18⅜	6½	..	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	100	15	15	15	14¾
35¼	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	1300	35½	34½	35	33¼
⅝	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal	200	¾	¼	¼	..
51	26	3	Endicott Johnson	2700	51	48¼	49¼	49
109¼	107	7	Endicott John pf	100	108½	108½	108½	..
9½	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	7½	7½	7½	7
32	15½	6	Engineers P S 5pf	200	23¾	23½	23½	..
11	6¼	1	Equitable Off Big	300	9½	9	9½	9½
9⅞	3¾	..	Erie RR	1400	9½	7¾	9⅛	7⅝
11⅞	4¼	..	Erie RR pf	300	10¾	10	10⅜	10¼
5¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	400	6	5	6	..
1⅞	⅞	..	Evans Products	2100	1⅞	1¾	1¾	..

—F—

6¾	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
1⅛	..	..	Fairbanks M pf .N	10	30	20	20	..
1⅜	⅝	..	Fashion Park	300	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¼
6¾	3	..	Fashion Park pf	20	5	4⅜	5	..
10½	4¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	30½	30½	30½	..
1⅞	⅝	..	Fed Screw W	300	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅞
3½	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	700	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
25½	10¼	1

Financial: News and Comment

Exchange Fund Suggested For United States

Expert Sees Need of Control of Dollar Abroad to Aid Inflation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—A suggestion that the United States should establish an exchange equalization fund similar to the British fund was made by Dr. John T. Madden, dean of the School of Commerce and director of the Institute of International Finance, in an address before the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants.

If the dollar were left alone, without any interference on the part of the Federal Reserve Board and banks or the Government, it would soon find its own level, which cannot be much below its present parity, said Dr. Madden. The level of the dollar, however, would not be determined by the movement of prices at home, but primarily by the international position of the dollar.

Effect of Federal Policy

Dr. Madden explained that the balance of payments of the United States is favorable. After the withdrawal of deposits and short selling of the dollar comes to an end, the natural demand for the dollar on the part of foreigners would invariably result in an increase in the price of the dollar as compared with other currencies. He asked his audience to assume for the moment that the price level in the United States will remain higher as a result of the inflationary measures to be adopted by the Administration. What effect would this have on the United States? With the dollar decreasing in value abroad, prices measured in dollars in the international markets would be higher than prices of other countries which did not adopt inflationary measures. This in turn, would result in a decrease in our exports and an increase in our imports. In any other country, not such an important creditor nation as the United States, a movement of this character would soon rectify itself because, as a result of the adverse balance of trade, the demand for the dollar would decrease, the demand for foreign exchange in the United States would increase, thereby pressing on the dollar and rectifying the balance of trade position of the United States. Now while this would be true in the case of a number of countries, it should not and in all probability would not be true in the case of the United States for the following reasons:

How It Operates

An adverse balance of trade on the part of the United States would increase the claims of foreign debtor nations on this country. This, in turn, would furnish them with the necessary dollars with which to pay their obligations to the United States. This transfer of funds from abroad to the United States would more than offset the adverse balance of trade of the United States caused by the movement of the dollars. Hence it was clear that if the dollar was left alone in the open markets of the various countries, its level would soon be higher than it is at the present time. But, instead of aiding our foreign commerce as the Thomas Act contemplates, there would be a tendency to decrease further American exports, but, at the same time, enable those foreign nations at present in default, or who find it difficult to meet their obligations in the United States, to pay their debt service on their obligations outstanding in our market. Thus the conclusion was reached that if the policy of inflation in the United States was to succeed in bringing about an increase in the price level and, at the same time, not undermine the foreign markets of the United States, the dollar must be controlled with a view to preventing it from going beyond a certain point.

To Hold Dollar Down

"This control would have to be similar in many respects to the equalization fund established in Great Britain," continued Dr. Madden, "but with this difference—that, whereas the equalization fund of Great Britain was created with the view to prevent the pound from fluctuating either way, a stabilization fund in the United States would be designed to prevent the dollar from rising in the international markets. The main function, therefore, of such an equalization fund, if established in the United States, would be that of selling dollars for the purpose of preventing the dollar from going up. This selling of the dollar would mean, in effect, the purchase of foreign exchange by the United States, and the accumulation of balances or of gold abroad. It is impossible to estimate what the amount of such a stabilization fund should be, for that will depend to a large degree upon the extent to which prices are to rise in the United States and the extent to which the dollar is to be depreciated in the international money markets.

"The selling of dollars and its corollary, the collection of foreign exchange under some authority by our Government would then raise the question as to what to do with these funds. The answer to this will depend upon the policy adopted by the United States concerning prices and the dollar. If prices in the United States were to rise too fast, because of fear or because of intensified speculation, the accumulated foreign balances could be used for the purpose of bringing about a depreciation of the dollar abroad through the selling of foreign exchange and the buying of dollars.

"The selling of foreign exchange and the collection of dollars by the American stabilization fund would have the following effects:

(a) It would increase the value of the dollar abroad, thereby making it more difficult for Americans to compete in international markets.

"(b) It would facilitate imports into the United States, and handicap exports, and this in turn as we have seen would result in lower prices in the United States."

General Motors Corp. Sales Are Increasing

APRIL sales of General Motors cars to consumers in the United States totaled 71,599, compared with 47,436 in March, and 81,373 in April a year ago.

April sales of General Motors cars to dealers in the United States totaled 74,242, compared with 45,098 in March and 69,029 in April a year ago.

April sales of General Motors cars to dealers in the United States and Canada, together with shipments overseas, totaled 86,967, compared with 58,018 in March, and 78,359 in April a year ago.

Wool Price Rise Stimulates Call For Piece Goods

Some Massachusetts Mills on Overtime Schedules —Advances Abroad

The strong upward surge in wool prices, especially in the West, in the last few weeks has, at length, had the effect of stimulating business in piece goods in a very notable manner, so that many of the largest mills have been put back on distinctly improved schedules. Thus, the largest mills in Lawrence, Mass., are now operating on overtime schedules.

Buyers for these mills have been in the market in larger number than for some time and evidently are ready to buy wool in quantity. To be sure, they are inclined to rebel more or less at the high prices which they are forced to pay and in some instances favored customers have not been required to pay the full equivalent of the advance in the West for wool. They have been clearly told, however, that wool is definitely on a higher basis.

Australian Wools Up

There have been inquiries for wool for the United States abroad for qualities grading 50s and finer. Some of the manufacturers have been showing distinct interest in the Australian sales latterly and a fair weight of merinos has been taken for the United States.

Prices in the sale at Brisbane this week showed a stronger tendency, and best super 64-70s combing wools are estimated to be costing the equivalent of 35@37 cents, clean basis, landed in Boston on exchange sterling figures at $3.90. Germany was the keenest buyer, as she was also at the opening of the London sales yesterday.

In London, as expected, prices were generally 7½ per cent dearer on all good greasy wools, merinos and crossbreds. Germany, France and England were the chief buyers, with America evidently operating lightly, especially as the opening sale did not offer the best wools. There are 151,500 bales being offered in this series.

London Prices Higher

While prices have increased 7½ per cent in London over the close of the previous series, it must be borne in mind that clean landed costs here are higher due to the fact that exchange sterling has risen from $3.42 to $3.95, approximately. At the close of the previous series, good spinners' warp and weft wools were costing for 64-70s quality 28 to 29 cents, clean basis, in bond.

In the West, prices have shown a further strengthening. With somewhere from 125,000,000 to 150,000,000 pounds of wool estimated to be under government control, the balance of the clip, or say 175,000,000 to 200,000,000 pounds, is more keenly sought of course. It is estimated that some 50,000,000 pounds of free wool have been purchased to date.

In Texas, the better wools are now held on a 20-cent basis or better and one small light-shrinking clip of wool has been purchased at 22½ cents. These wools are costing the equivalent of 55@58 cents for the best 12-months wools laid down in Boston.

In Oregon, the first purchases in a sizable way have been made at about 17 cents and in Wyoming around 17 cents has been paid latterly for the better wool. These wools are costing 55@58 cents, clean basis, and some wool purchased this week in Montana is believed to have cost, landed Boston, 60 cents clean basis.

Bright Wool Slower

In the bright wool sections, cold rain has held back shearing to a considerable extent, and the wools have not moved freely, as yet. In Ohio and Michigan, however, 20@21 cents has been paid readily to the growers for both medium and fine wools, compared with 10 cents at the opening of the season.

Half-blood and delaine Ohio wools are held at 23@24 cents, a price which is more or less nominal, but which would mean 57@60 cents, clean basis. Some 12-months Texas is reported to have been sold at 57@58 cents, clean basis.

Prices for woolen wools have risen sharply, and choice double A scoureds are now held at 65 cents, while fine A's are held at 62 cents and A supers have brought 55@58 cents. Good white B supers have brought 50@53 cents and the choicest high B's up to 55 cents. Light gray B supers are now quoted up to 40 cents.

Noils have been marked up sharply with the best fine white domestic noils now held at 43@45 cents.

Carpet wools are up about 10 per cent from the low point with demand fair. Mohair is rather quiet.

Amsterdam Gold to Paris

AMSTERDAM, May 10 — Nederlandsche Bank exported 51,000,000 guilders of gold to France and Belgium the last two weeks. This leaves gold reserve of the bank at fl. 900,000,000, a note cover of 90.5 per cent. Satisfaction has been expressed at the decision of the Dutch and Belgian Governments to pay coupons on a gold basis, but there is criticism here at the failure of Germany to follow suit.

Standard Oil of Indiana

Standard Oil Company of Indiana pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31 shows consolidated net of $16,858,202 after depreciation, depletion, amortization, interest, inventory adjustment, federal and foreign taxes and minority interests, or $1.04 a share (par $25) on 15,941,894 shares outstanding at the close of the year, compared with $17,596,396, or $1.04 a share on 16,908,843 shares in 1931.

General Baking Co. Profit

General Baking Company reports for the 13 weeks ended April 1, 1933, net profit of $424,643 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent, after allowing for dividend requirements on the 80,775 shares of $8 preferred to 15 cents a share on the 1,594,799 shares of $5 par common. This compares with $1,014,617, or 53 cents a share on the common, for the 12 weeks ended March 19, 1932.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines pamphlet report for 1932 shows net loss of $633,415 after charges, including adjustment bond interest, the same as in preliminary statement, compared with a net income in 1931 of $878,237, or $1.01 a share on 668,680 shares of 7 per cent preferred.

Conditions More Favorable For Radio Trade, and Sales Increase

Transactions Double—Large Potential Market for New Sets—Replacement Business Good With Over 3,000,000 in Current Year—Prices Low

The radio industry thus far this year has met with conditions far more favorable than those obtaining during the comparative period of 1932.

Less sales resistance was in evidence, reflecting some improvement in the employment situation, although low inventories and unusually attractive prices contributed strongly to the progress made.

Aside from the potential market for new sets, the replacement demand for obsolete instruments is becoming marked, and a considerable portion of present business is being derived from this source.

Some of the leading manufacturers report that sales during the first four months of the current year approximately were double the volume handled during the like period a year ago.

The outlook for the summer trade is unusually encouraging, and the future is being viewed with more cheerfulness than was in evidence at the beginning of the year, according to a survey of the radio industry, which has just been completed by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

"The fact that the average radio has a comparatively short existence tends to create a demand for replacement much more quickly than in many other lines of merchandising," the survey continues.

"In fact, during the last six months, the chief source of income of many retailers has been replacement business. They have been particularly aggressive in calling on the owners of sets of the vintage of 1928 and 1929, and have uncovered a profitable field for replacement sales.

"Conservative trade estimates set replacement sales at 3,000,000 for the current year. A few years ago, when efforts were being concentrated almost exclusively on the sale of new sets, the replacement business was neglected.

"Retail radio sales probably have been affected, to some extent, by the unloading of distress merchandise on the market. Many of the department stores have been conducting extensive sales campaigns, which have been made possible by the acquisition of bankrupt stocks.

"Such a practice makes it somewhat difficult for the average dealer to sell new models. Though there has been some change in the styles of the models manufactured, it is believed that the changes have been too slight to create a new demand.

"The limited purchasing power of the general public also is mentioned as a significant factor which has affected retail distribution.

"Methods of distribution have changed but little, although standard products now are for sale in the regular way in every little spot from a department store to the wayside filling station.

"The use of radios in automobiles gradually is becoming popular, and the revenue from this department has contributed to a satisfactory portion of the total volume handled.

"During May and June it is expected that automobile radio business will be larger than the home radio business.

"No important mechanical improvements or changes in design have developed in recent months, although very satisfactory results are being obtained with electric sets now in use under the existing chain system of broadcasting.

"Fully 75 per cent of the orders being filled are for the moderately priced units, bracketed within $15 to $50, although there is general recognition on the part of the buyers that the cheaper sets will not be satisfactory in the end.

A Window in Wall Street

The President's Speech

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S Sunday speech has been thoroughly combed for clues to his inflation policy. The crux lay in the statement that the money powers would be used *"when, as and if* necessary to accomplish the purpose." The purpose is to raise commodity prices. That has been the rhetorical aim of most statesmen these two years past. They have awaited international action to that end. Japan, unable to wait, has hitherto been the only country which has taken internal steps to raise prices. Now President Roosevelt intends to realize the same object on both the domestic and the international front. But his ideas are curbed by a strong sense of his responsibilities to all sections of the community. His insistence on the necessity for wage increases pari passu with the rise in prices, for instance, shows that he is intent on preventing that over-reflation of profits and speculative gains which were too often associated with past inflations. Wall Street was as much impressed by the sobriety as the simplicity of the President's speech. It was less bullish for the stock market than had been expected because of its very sobriety.

Rise in Prices

The standard of commodity price reflation has always been left out of Washington comment. What exactly is the Administration aiming at? For a long time the hope was retained that 1929 prices were just around the corner. But it is apparent that artificial stimulation of prices back to 1929 levels would be dangerous. The theory is gaining ground that, in conformity with the farm bill, the President has 1926 prices in view, hoping to regain them for other commodities besides those mentioned in the farm bill. In spite of the increases registered in the last month, present prices are still a long way behind those in 1926. A comparison may be given for wholesale prices at the end of December, 1926, and last Saturday:

	May 6	1926
Wheat (bu.)	$1.02	$1.54
Corn (bu.)	.55	.73
Sugar (lb)	.033	.0435
Wool (lb.)	.70	1.10
Hides (lb.)	.085	.14
Cotton (lb.)	.0840	.1753

But the general level of commodity prices has already risen above that of the corresponding date a year ago.

A Statesmanlike Comment

Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson's opinion on the Roosevelt program is of considerable interest both because of his individual prestige and his reputation as the most representative economist in Wall Street. It was to be expected that he would adopt an anti-inflationist stand. But, in contrast with other anti-inflationists, he tempers his criticism with a recognition of the forces that produced the inflation program, as well as an appreciation of the intelligence and the sincerity of the inflationists. He is intent on showing how inflation can be kept from taking the false and perilous roads that lie ahead. He commends the same course to his fellow economists, urging them "to analyze in a sympathetic and constructive way the administrative economic program actual and in the making." That way is the way of the statesmanlike economist.

What Will France Do?

The Street is buzzing with rumors about the possibility of France going off the gold standard. French officials describe the rumors as absurd. But they do not disguise the difficulties of the French position. From the standpoint of gold France may be likened to a ship caught in a very turbulent sea of currency depreciation. Look at some of the factors that are battering against the craft. From the outside international speculators have been using foreign currencies to buy francs. But, in view of present doubts as to currencies, these francs are regarded merely as passports to gold. Since France is one of the few remaining free gold markets, they can be translated into gold and taken out of France. The position inside the craft is just as delicate. Foreign residents in receipt of incomes from non-gold countries are leaving a country where living expenses are payable on a gold basis. For the same reason trade and tourists will not be attracted to France. There are other factors adding to France's difficulties as the chief remaining upholder of the gold standard, but these will suffice to explain the constant rumors afloat in the financial district.

A Free Press

Seldom has New York witnessed such an outpouring of newspaper criticism as the Treasury ruling on the gold clause has provoked. Mr. Walter Lippmann was one of the few publicists who supported it. But he was promptly taken to task by the Herald Tribune, in which his syndicated article appears, in both editorials and articles. Even the staid Times waxed indignant. The most extravagant language has been used, and, though the comment may now calm down as the result of President Roosevelt's explanation, the incident refutes the current conception abroad of President Roosevelt as a "dictator." The press is certainly under no restrictions. Neither is the Supreme Court. And these two "estates" considerably outweigh the fact that Congress has voted its money powers into the President's possession.

No Inflation in Britain

Curious how the idea persists that Great Britain has been undergoing an inflation since she abandoned the gold standard. Sometime ago Secretary Henry A. Wallace, in a speech before the Nebraska Legislature, expressed this current misconception. He said "The British debtor has paid off his debts 50 per cent easier than the United States debtor has." Since Great Britain is a creditor on international account, Mr. Wallace obviously meant the British internal debtor. But the fact is that the pounds in British debts still remain exactly what they were in 1931. That is, their buying power is unaltered. This is the best indication that Great Britain has witnessed no inflation. The comparative figures of currency circulation in millions of pounds are as follows:

September 25, 1929	361.1
September 24, 1930	358.6
September 23, 1931	383.7
September 21, 1932	359.3
March 21, 1933	363.8
April 12, 1933	376.3

Very little change can be read in these figures. The difficulty in these matters is the confusion between the internal and the external value of currencies. The latter might be depreciated without affecting the former very much.

H. B. E.

Leather Trade Encouraged By Higher Prices

Favorable Position of the Industry Is Pointed Out by Official

David G. Ong, president of the U. S. Leather Company, said today that the recent 100 per cent rise in hide prices marks the first important turn for the better which has taken place in the leather industry since 1927.

Mr. Ong stated that the betterment of prices had gone a long way to pull the entire hide and leather industry—from the cattleman to the retailer of shoes and other leather products—out of the morass of depression. Tanners and the leather companies, he added, have greatly benefited from the increase in value of their inventories. Banks also find their loans in healthier condition.

"The position of the hide and leather industry," said Mr. Ong, "is one of the best among the major industries. This is to be expected because production, as well as consumption, of hides is automatically curtailed when general business slackens. But today we have an unusual condition, in which actual consumption of leather is much greater than production.

"In 1926, which is often designated as a 'normal' year, domestic production of cattle hides totaled 19,058,000 hides. Domestic consumption totaled 22,545,000. For the past three years the production and consumption figures were: in 1930 15,880,000 hides were brought to market against consumption of 15,573,000; in 1931, 14,250,000 against 14,254,000; and in 1932, 12,759,000 against 13,058,000. In other words, the surplus of production over consumption in 1930 was 107,000 hides.

In 1931, the two were about balanced. But in 1932, there were nearly 100,000 more hides consumed than were produced.

"Raw cattle hides in all hands in the United States have also been reduced. At the end of March, 1932, there were 4,332,000 pieces on hand; at the end of March, 1933, the figure was 3,646,000, a decrease of 686,000 pieces."

Automatic Phone System For Marseilles, France

Marseilles, France, is now one of the few cities of the world having an entirely automatic telephone system, according to advices received by the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation. Its final manual central office was converted to automatic operation on last Saturday.

The same advices reported the opening of another new automatic exchange in Paris which renders its telephone system 70 per cent automatic and places it well among the great cities of the world in this respect.

The greater part of this automatic telephone equipment for the French Government was manufactured by Le Materiel Telephonique, large manufacturing plant of the International Telephone group in Paris.

Philadelphia to Offer Bonds

PHILADELPHIA, May 10—A plan to offer $10,000,000 Philadelphia bonds was agreed on at a conference between Mayor Moore, City Solicitor Smyth and City Controller Hadley. The proceeds would retire $5,000,000 warrants and $5,000,000 mandamuses, now outstanding, drawing 6 per cent interest.

Wheeling District Steel Mills Active

Pittsburgh, May 10

WITH resumption of two more open-hearth furnaces in the Wheeling district, the operations there have jumped from the 46 per cent prevailing 10 days ago to nearly 60 per cent this week. This is the highest ratio in Wheeling since 1929.

The Follansbee plant in the Wheeling district started another tin mill Monday and is now running there 100 per cent.

Weirton Steel of the National Steel group resumed its Pope tin plant Monday after being idle eight months.

Operations in the Pittsburgh district are up two points to 23 per cent this week. The slowness in Pittsburgh is due to the fact that so many heavy steel products are made here.

American Dollar Irregular on The London Exchange

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—Mists in the exchange market regarding the ultimate action of various governments in connection with their currencies continued today to make it difficult for operators to gauge the outlook far ahead.

The movements, therefore, were mostly erratic, with the trend of the American dollar uncertain after its opening at $3.94 to the pound.

Buying and selling in moderate quantities alternately swayed the rate to $3.95¼ and then to $3.96, as compared to a quotation of $3.95¾ in after-hours trading yesterday.

During the afternoon supporting orders caused appreciation by 1 cent, the dollar closing at $3.95.

The franc moved in narrow limits under control operations and finished at 85.65 to the pound.

PARIS, May 10 (AP)—The United States dollar declined appreciably in value today, closing on the Bourse at 21.60 francs, a loss of 43 centimes from yesterday's close.

Canadian Banks Reduce Interest Rates on Loans

MONTREAL, May 10—Canadian banks have reduced interest rates on bank loans generally by one-half of 1 per cent, although no concerted action has been taken, and the reduction hinges largely on the judgment of individual banks of the liquidity and caliber of the collateral. On May 1 the interest rate on savings deposits was reduced to 2½ per cent from 3 per cent.

Reduction in bank loan interest rates applied to commercial paper and to municipal obligations, while interest on farm loans generally has been reduced to 7 per cent.

Rise of 23,572 Tons in Steel's Unfilled Orders

First Increase Since Last October and Breaks a Year of Decline

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation increased 23,572 tons in April to a total of 1,864,574 tons, the corporation announced today. The March tonnage decreased 13,198 tons to the lowest level since figures have been issued.

Wall Street had been confident of a fair gain in the backlog because of marked improvement in demand for steel during April. It was calculated that new buying for a considerable part of April was at a more active rate than the increase in production and shipments.

The increase was the first experienced by the corporation since last October. Small increases in that month and in August and September, 1932, constituted the only break in a steady decline in backlog extending over more than a year.

'Baby' Bonds To Pay Four Months' Salary Arrears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLEVILLE, N. J., May 10—"Baby" bonds in the denomination of $10, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent a year, have been issued by the Department of Revenue and Finance of this town to pay as much of the four months' salary arrears due its employees as the latter will accept in this form. The bonds are backed by 1932 tax revenue not yet collected, and bear the maturity date of Dec. 31, 1936. The department has been empowered by the Common Council to print up to $200,000 worth of the issue.

Since these bonds will not provide immediate financial relief to the recipients unless they can be liquidated, provision has been made for printing tax revenue bond certificates in denominations of $1 and $5, to be given in exchange for bonds and to be used as legal tender. Recipients of bonds may exchange them for certificates at the First National Bank of Belleville.

The department stresses that the bonds are not to be confused with ordinary scrip, as they have the support not only of the general credit of Belleville, but the specific credit of unpaid 1932 taxes.

For generations our Trust Department has been engaged in the operation of trusts and the settlement of estates. Our officers will be glad to discuss with you in detail the application of our experience and continuing organization to your own present and future financial problems.

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EXIT ADVERSITY

SARAH BERNHARDT established the habit of farewell performances. She made perhaps a dozen of these—but there was, at last, a *final* one.

For the past three and one-half years this thing called Depression has also been engaged in the business of farewell performances.

One was announced early in 1930, another later in the same year. This was repeated in '31 and '32. Yet the show went on despite announcements, despite forecasts, despite prophecies of the end.

But now it seems the end is really in sight. No one, of course, can say with absolute assurance just when the curtain will ring down and the orchestra will leave the pit to the echo of retreating footfalls in a darkening theatre—sending the audience out once more into the reviving air.

We think the show is over. We think that better times are not only on the way but actually have their foot over the threshold of the present. It is time, in our opinion high time, to purchase equities in strong American companies. It is time to buy.

To ninety-nine out of one hundred investors this should mean an invitation to buy Massachusetts Investors Trust Shares. Common experience has proved that one investor out of one hundred is equipped in time, experience, and judgment to make his own selections.

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

"The Lady Editor"

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY our news stands are crowded with women's magazines. The latest styles in dress, house furnishing, house planning, garden planning, meal planning and parties are easily accessible. In Colonial days the latest styles were not so easy to find. There were no helpful magazines edited especially for the ladies. There were women printers, publishers, and editors, to be sure, but they were concerned with the serious business of newspaper editing. But in 1828 a woman, Sarah Josepha Hale, who had already had some success as a writer, accepted the editorship of a new type of periodical—the Ladies Magazine—probably the first publication in America to be devoted entirely to the interests of women.

Ruth E. Finley, in her delightful new book, "The Lady of Godey's," gives an excellent account of the work of Mrs. Hale. A still more interesting survey of the work of "the lady editor," as Mrs. Hale signed herself, may be made by turning to old files of the magazines she edited.

Her first plan was to carry on the work from her New Hampshire home, but she soon found that all of her time would be required in Boston, where the Ladies Magazine was published. There she began the long, successful career which extended over nearly half a century and included a long period of years as editor of Godey's Lady's Book.

Her first editorial is extremely engaging in its frank appeal to the public. She explains at once that she is not writing for fame, but in order to support and educate her five children. She intends to deserve the support of her readers, she says; it is not to be a one-sided bargain, by any means. We are glad that the public responded generously to this plea and rallied to the support of "the lady editor" with subscriptions in plenty. We are sure that they did so, for we find Mrs. Hale, in a later number, thanking her readers, in the name of her children, for their support.

For Higher Education

Sarah Josepha Hale believed firmly in the ability of her sex to accomplish great things. The education of girls at that time was very inadequate. Mrs. Hale was an ardent supporter of the movement for higher education for women, and clever, tactful woman that she was, she made her appeal to the men of the country. Higher education would make wives and sisters and daughters so much more companionable! It would qualify them, too, to become teachers, and not teachers alone, but leaders in the great social movements where woman's influence was, she felt, so greatly needed. Mrs. Hale's editorials were fiery and inspiring, and also, it must be added, far-reaching in their influence. There is no doubt that she was of the greatest assistance to the cause of higher education for women.

When the Bunker Hill Monument stood unfinished for lack of funds, the editor of the Ladies Magazine set to work with customary energy to help raise the $30,000 necessary to complete the work. She not only hammered away with editorial after editorial in her magazine, but she even found time to conduct a daily paper called the Monument, and managed to inspire her readers to such zealous purpose that they stitched and crocheted and embroidered enough fancy work to hold a mammoth bazaar—a bazaar which made a profit of $30,000! Can you imagine the mountains of crocheted bonnets and tidies and table mats and bootees, of knitted slippers and netted purses, of embroidered berthas and ruffles and undersleeves and chemisettes that would be required to raise such a sum? The monument was saved, and so was the honor of the country. And to "the lady editor" must go the credit.

In the midst of these busy days, Sarah Josepha Hale found time to write a number of books, and in one of these volumes, "Poems for Our Children," a slender volume of highly moral and virtuous verses calculated to raise the tone of an evidently somewhat imperfect younger generation of earlier days, are found those never-to-be-forgotten stanzas beginning, "Mary had a little lamb."

But larger fields of usefulness were opening for this energetic and able woman. In 1837 the Ladies Magazine merged with a Philadelphia publication, which had been started in 1830 by Louis A. Godey—no less a magazine indeed than the famous Godey's Lady's Book. Mrs. Hale was made editor. She stayed in Boston long enough to see her sons through Harvard, and in 1841 moved to Philadelphia, where Godey's Lady's Book was published.

She had been gradually gaining in reputation and prominence, in spite of her modest avowal that she was not writing for fame, and from this time forward, Sarah Josepha Hale was a woman of national importance—editor of a widely circulated and highly popular magazine. Rival magazines sprang up. One called the Philadelphia Album offered no less a person than Mrs. Felicia Hemans $1500 a year and a furnished house, rent free—a tempting offer for a century ago—if she would become its editor. But regardless of competition, Godey's Lady's Book, under the guidance of Mrs. Hale, and its able publisher, Mr. Godey himself, went serenely and successfully on its way.

Fashion Plates Secondary

When we think of Godey's Lady's Book, we remember first, perhaps, its quaint and charming fashion plates, but to Sarah Hale these were decidedly a secondary consideration. It was Mr. Godey who was concerned with the plates—the etchings and illustrations were his great delight, and he was the first to bring out hand-colored fashion plates.

It was the stories and articles and poems and editorials that concerned Mrs. Hale and she honestly tried to keep the publication to a high standard. Godey's took a big step in magazine publication. It insisted that contributors were not to hide modestly behind pseudonyms. They were to sign their own names, and moreover they were to receive pay for accepted contributions! Magazine writing became a profession.

Small wonder that with so businesslike a publisher, and so purposeful an editor, Godey's Lady's Book steadily increased in popularity. By 1850 its circulation was 80,000. By 1860 this had increased to 100,000, and it finally attained a circulation of 150,000 a month—an unheard-of total in those days.

Running through its pages, one finds early compositions by Longfellow, Holmes, Poe, Hawthorne, Bayard Taylor, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Horace Greeley. Writers whose work appeared in the columns of Godey's felt that they had "arrived."

Mrs. Hale was largely responsible for setting the date of Thanksgiving. She not only came to the rescue of Bunker Hill Monument, but she was a stanch supporter of the movement to preserve Mount Vernon as a national memorial. She lent her ready aid to all worthwhile endeavors. "Female education," public playgrounds, housekeeping raised to the dignity of a profession—all these were favorite projects of Sarah Hale. Certainly one of the highly influential people of the nineteenth century was this woman of ability and power, of energy and high ideals—this "lady editor" who signed herself, "Truly your friend, Sarah Josepha Hale."

Citizens' Councils

Women's Organizations

IN MANY places women's clubs are deprived of the membership of some of the most helpful and intelligent women in the community because of the hour of meeting. Teachers, for instance, are unable, in most cases, to attend meetings which are scheduled for the early afternoon hours. Some clubs have met this problem by having one afternoon and one evening meeting each month.

Mrs. Richard J. Hamilton, president of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women, recently described the woman's club as a continuation school in which leadership is developed and friendships are enlarged; opportunity to develop latent talents is given and contact with the community is provided.

Clubs furnish a balance for the professional work of teachers and offer fellowship with women of their own age and mentality after hours of daily contact with more immature thought.

Some of the present-day problems of salaries, curriculum, and other educational questions, might be more quickly solved if it were possible for teachers to attend regularly club meetings and to take part in the discussions.

* * *

Perhaps such coöperation will be one of the results of the Citizens' Council which is being formed through a national movement to secure the greatest possible public benefit from the expenditure of public and semi-public funds in every community. Leagues of Women Voters, Parent-Teacher groups, women's clubs, American Association of University Women and College groups are being requested to call together, immediately, groups for preliminary discussion looking toward the forming of local councils.

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, explains that the greatest need of the present time in meeting the necessity for economy in public expenditures is accurate information intelligently applied in accordance with sound policies of administration. A live Citizens' Council would secure the needed information concerning needs, costs, wastes, and possible economies in all public and semi-public services, and would formulate sound policies of administration. Through the organizations which the members represent, such a council should be able to get effective publicity for its findings and thus to secure action that is clearly in the public interest.

* * *

Forty national organizations have become actively interested in the formation of these councils. The idea grew out of informal discussions which htve been held in New York, Chicago and Washington following the Citizens' Conference on the Crisis in Education, which was called by President Hoover last January.

It is stated that misinformation is rampant, and that one of the chief efforts of the proposed councils will be to furnish accurate information, as well as to call into service experts who are able to recommend not only remedies, but the means of putting the remedies into effect.

A clearing house for information about Citizens' Councils for Constructive Economy will be maintained in the office of the Municipal League, 309 East 34th Street, New York City. In order to listen and act intelligently when approached by someone who is interested in the organization of such a council in your community it will be well to supply yourself with the literature furnished from this address.

In Making Cake

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To make your cake fine grained, after putting the batter into the pan, lift the pan about 8 or 10 inches above the table, or any hard flat surface and drop it several times. All the bubbles will come to the top, and your cake will bake evenly and fine. By adding 1 tablespoon of cornstarch to each cup of sifted flour you will have a very good substitute for the regular cake flour. Sift together thoroughly, then measure amount required.

Fashion Nuggets

Jackets of every length and description accompany one's frock, whether it be for street, afternoon, or restaurant wear. Group pleats are a new feature of the hip-length jacket. A deep yoke extending wide over the shoulders forms the foundation for this added fullness. The knee-length swagger coat of sheer materials is in high favor for dressy wear.

Courtesy of Lord & Taylor to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Photo by Underwood

APPROPRIATELY NAMED, "ANYPLACE"

Designed by the American, Clare Potter

The dress is an English tie silk in navy, polka dotted in white. The matching hat and gloves are the latest thing. The linen coat is just what one must wear this season. Its high neck-closing, raglan sleeves, and three large buttons emphasize the casual character of the costume, which is an attribute much to be desired in out-of-door costumes this spring and summer.

Time Added To Income

The Family Spending Plan Series—2

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

ECONOMY at its best is an art and should be understood as synonymous with productive spending. "Orderly management" is the signification of the Latin and Greek words, and the concept of self-denial and limitation is a later accretion, probably derived from a misunderstanding of good management; for too often the emphasis has been placed on what is forgone rather than on what is gained, and economy erroneously defined as an elimination of pleasures rather than as a transfer of funds from futile categories to creative ones.

In the case of incomes which result from investments—a type of income that is the particular subject of this article—time is the most helpful agent in salvaging small sums from categories where they contribute very little to the growth of the individual, for reallotment into productive channels.

Economy Which Educates

With time at command one can, for instance, study in the news and advertising columns of newspapers and magazines, methods of seasonal and otherwise economical buying of foods; satisfying menus which can be produced for given amounts; and opportunities for the purchase from reliable merchants of good-quality clothing, which as a survival, perhaps, from a passing season, may be behind in style while retaining virtues of fabric and workmanship. Furthermore, one can design and make household furnishings which have the charm of individuality; and maintain a standard of cleanliness and order without much recourse to paid labor. The doing of these things has a double advantage: it makes considerable sums available for constructive purposes, and it is itself constructive, for it develops in the doer knowledge of commodities, releases æsthetic impulses, and develops habits of order.

It should, too, encourage one's discernment. For in all reading and study which concern commodities it is of primary importance to distinguish between the accurate presentation of facts and the artificial stimulation of consumer enthusiasm for the sake of inflating sales. One must learn to recognize what Stuart Chase calls "those products and services which seem to be in accord with the good life."

The variety of brands on the market can be very confusing if regarded too seriously. On the other hand, the existence of the superfine, fine and average grades—each satisfactory of its kind—should be recognized and the qualities considered in relation to the various purposes for which they are bought. For soup flavorings, stews and scalloped dishes one should use a grade less carefully prepared than one which is destined to accompany a main course, where appearance is important and flavor undisguised. All buying should be in relation to purpose and function.

Fad or Wisdom?

There are many consumer fads which are played up by producers and sellers. White eggs, for instance, in New York particularly, command a higher esteem and price than brown ones which are equally fresh. Is that extra cost worth while to the family concerned? Stuart Chase points out that cereals if listed in the order of their economy as food would occupy the following positions: Oats, barley, rye, corn, rice, wheat; whereas the relative volume of their use is as follows: Wheat, corn, rice, rye, barley, oats. There are opportunities for economy in such facts, but, on the other hand, it would be foolish to load one's table with edibles which the family found unpalatable. How far such measures should be carried is an individual problem, dependent on how great is the need for retrenchment and on the sensitiveness of the individuals to favorite flavors.

To attractive packaging the public has shown a ready response; and wisely, because the package insures a standardized weight and preserves the contents against air and soil, usually without increasing the original price. Nevertheless cellophane and artistic containers do sometimes enter the de luxe class, especially with "gift packages." The clever housekeeper will distinguish between good service and ruffles.

How extended an examination of available merchandise it is worth while to make before selecting an article of wearing apparel, depends largely on what activities must be sacrificed because of the diversion of time into this channel. "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," old copy books were wont to say; and so it is. But some things are done as well or better in a limited amount of time. The average woman should recognize in herself the danger of being swept away by the fascination of shopping and keep her expenditure of time within a limit which is directly profitable to the undertaking. Comparison-shopping has done much to equalize prices in retail stores in large cities, so that there is not much opportunity to save large amounts by cruising from one shop to another.

By reading advertisements and going only to reliable merchants, satisfactory selections in most cases can be made quickly. At least, it is a good working rule to buy as soon as one finds a satisfactory article, instead of continuing to look after that point is reached. Decisions are speedily arrived at if knowledge of styles and qualities is built up continuously through reading the standard publications which offer this information. Such a method is educational, for it establishes a knowledge of materials, weaves, designs and workmanship which is not so thoroughly mastered by an uninstructed perusal of displays, and which is both practical and cultural.

Honesty in Standards

The effort to keep up with the living standards of one's associates is often ridiculed; but unless the associates are absurd—like a notorious family named Jones—and unless one must sacrifice vital interests in order to maintain social appearances, it is certainly important to maintain as high living standards as one can. Although there are sparkling personalities whom one delights to entertain despite their inappropriate dress, and at whose houses one has a fascinating time, despite their higgledy-piggledy way of dealing with material issues, still these are exceptions, and we should probably enjoy the individuals even more if they added to their attractions a greater sense of suitability.

Aping those classes, however, with which we are not naturally associated and copying in cheap editions their luxurious acquisitions, not only is the result of shallow thinking but in return results in poor business economics. For thus is opened the portal through which enter design-piracy and shoddy goods, resembling fine fabrics, but perishing before they have compensated their possessors for the amount they cost.

There are five articles in this series, the third, dealing with solutions of problems faced by the salaried workers, will appear next Wednesday.

A Craft Worker and Teacher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS ONE steps into the studio of Mrs. Eleonore E. Bang in Newton, Mass., one might almost be in Denmark, for the studio walls are lined with craft work typical of that country. In one corner is a handsome screen of embossed leather, elaborate in detail; across the room is a massive wooden chest of intricate carving whose original is in a European museum. An unusual guest book with covers of Italian walnut at once attracts attention, its deeply carved design reproduced from a panel of an Icelandic church door.

Mrs. Bang's interest in woodcarving and leatherwork began in her native land, Denmark, merely as a hobby, but later she became particularly interested in modern methods of education as developed under Prof. C. N. Starcke in that country. She graduated from the International Manual Training School at Naas, Sweden, and taught manual training in Professor Starcke's school in Copenhagen until her marriage, when she moved to the United States.

Linked with Mrs. Bang's interest and skill in handicraft was an interest in social betterment. While living in New York, therefore, in the early days of her residence in the United States, and in spite of being busy with the care of two small sons, she found her way to the Richmond Hill Settlement, in lower Manhattan, where she enjoyed teaching handicrafts to the many racial groups represented there. For three years, too, she taught in what is now the Shady Hill School, Cambridge, Mass.

Soon after moving to Boston Mrs. Bang was accepted as a craft member of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, as a woodcarver and leatherworker.

"I have never been a very productive member, though," she said, "for the commercial side of life has never appealed to me. I joined the society more for the pleasure it gives in meeting people who have the same interest as oneself, for one seems rarely to meet craftsmen in social life."

Now in addition to a signing the beautiful examples of carving and leatherwork one sees in her Newton studio, Mrs. Bang's days are spent in inspiring others with an appreciation for handicraft, and in teaching them to fashion for themselves objects of beauty and utility.

Much of her work has been with those who for some reason have been incapacitated for regular work in the business world and her greatest joy has been in the new outlook that has come to them through the development of their ability to produce beautiful things, and also in seeing undesirable habits and traits of character vanish when hand and thought were occupied. Now, with a world-wide movement toward shorter working hours, Mrs. Bangs feels that one of the outstanding problems of the educational field is the preparation of both old and young for a wise use of this leisure time and the immediate need is the training of teachers who can bring back to a machine age the joy of individual accomplishment.

Accessories are "going Scotch," the latest Tartan being the compact. A gay accessory suite is inaugurated in the scarf, gloves, handkerchief, and compact showing a Scottish plaid. These add a chic touch to a tailored sports dress.

Professional Grandmother

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

"I WISH I had a Grandmother." These words, overheard in a park, spoken by a beautifully dressed little girl, stirred in the heart of Mrs. Mary Rogers a longing that eventually resulted in many happier days for children who wished they "had a Grandmother" and for a lonely old lady who had been told over and over again at every business place she had applied that "women past 55 are being replaced by younger ones."

Hadn't she saved enough to retire on, someone had asked? A quick, sad look had been the only answer. She should have stayed in her old position long enough to entitle her to a pension, another had suggested.

* * *

Saved? Stay long enough? Memory slipped back across the 35 years to the little cottage where she had started her apprenticeship at the job which they implied she had left too soon. First there had been Robert; a year later Emmy; next Francis; then the twins, and last Jimmy. Mary Rogers's eyes softened as she thought of them all and of the years of happiness and labor they had brought her. That had been a job that she would not have exchanged for one carrying a salary of millions; and its pension was more precious to her than all the gold in the world. She had brought up good boys and girls. They were a credit to their communities. She had left them only after they were married and had started families of their own.

"I wouldn't want to live with any of you," she had maintained bravely; and had invested her savings in a recommended, paying stock and had come to California for the winter "I would rather spend my winters in a warm climate and come back to visit you each summer." And the children, happy in their own lives, had believed her.

Then the crash of 1929 had suddenly changed everything.

"Have you anything left?" Robert wrote.

"We have room for you with us," Francis urged.

"We can barely get along ourselves but are worried about you," Jimmy's letter said.

And to them all Mary Rogers wrote. "I have plenty. Do not worry about me." But she had to make excuses for not making the promised visits . . . too busy . . . very happy . . . lovely country.

Busy? Every day was spent looking for some sort of work to eke out a too slender income. Happy? She would have been more unhappy if she were to become an additional load on any of her already fully burdened children. A lovely country? Where else could one sit in the park on winter days and watch little children playing in the grass.

* * *

"Have you no Grandma?" Mary Rogers spoke to the little stranger in the park whose wish she had just overheard.

"No. Just Mummy and Daddy. Are you a Grandma?"

"Out here I'm not," she said. "My children are all back east."

"Do you wish you was a Grandma?"

"Might I be your Grandma?" Impulsively Mary Rogers turned to the child's mother. "Would you mind letting her call me 'Grandma Rogers'?" she asked.

So began a new life. They met in the park every day and Mary Rogers was introduced to new little friends. "This is my Grandma," was the proud introduction.

"I have a Grandma, but she is up north," a child said one day.

"Maybe my Grandma would be yours while you are down here," the first child offered. Turning to Mary Rogers, "Would you?"

And the big idea was born.

That evening the papers carried a neat advertisement, while Mary Rogers's old purse was heavy with a stack of newly printed cards.

Grandma Rogers

Children of all ages accepted for care by expert attendant. Evenings with bedtime stories; afternoons on the lawn in the park.

Business did not come with a boom but it was enough to help Mary Rogers through the hard days, and her loving care and thoughtfulness of her little wards brought others to her side.

She remembers special days with pretty little cards. The anniversary of each child's first coming to her for care is remembered with little printed handkerchiefs. She has a cookie jar where the children are allowed to go at 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock to help themselves to Graham crackers. She has a big broad lap that is soft and comfortable and a funny little laugh that makes all the children love her.

And now she can truthfully write back to her own children and grandchildren in the East, "I am happy. I am busy." She has developed a profession where love and understanding count for everything, where her years of experience in the little cottage are a credit and where being "over 55" is an asset.

L. G. M.

The length of the skirt portrays its type. The practical suit, regardless of material, should be either 10 or 11 inches from the floor, depending on the wearer. Dressy afternoon frocks maintain a standard of not more than nine inches from the floor. Informal dinner gowns are still ankle-length or a trifle shorter. Evening gowns remain floor-length, with, as has been said, slight trailing lines.

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9th Year in The Christian Science Monitor

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GERBER'S Strained Vegetable Products—specially prepared—enable you to provide baby's daily vegetable feedings accurately—easily—economically. Each Gerber product is made from the choicest fresh vegetables. Scientifically designed equipment assures uniformity. Cooking in oxygen-excluding vessels conserves natural food values lost in open vessel cooking. Straining through extra fine mesh monel metal strainers removes coarse crude fiber. Gerber's Vegetables are unseasoned, ready-to-serve. They save hours of time and effort.

Ready-to-Serve Cereal for Baby Cooked in Whole Milk

An ideal starting cereal for infants. Made of finely ground whole wheat and hulled oats—with added wheat germ. Long-cooking in whole, fresh milk increases food value and adds a more appetizing flavor. Straining assures uniform smoothness, and removes coarse bran particles. No seasoning is added.

Use as it is or add salt or sugar. Warm to feeding temperature and serve.

Strained Tomatoes — Beets — Vegetable Soup — Carrots —Spinach—Peas—Prunes—Green Beans.
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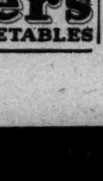

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MARY: I put an awful strain on my stockings. I seem to get runs all the time.
NELL: Mine get baggy around the ankles—lose their smooth clinging fit
Here's a tip for you, Mary and Nell... *

*... Stockings *can* stretch without breaking into runs—*can* fit flatteringly, if you save their *elasticity*—with Lux. Rubbing with cake soap, or using soaps containing harmful alkali, *weakens* elasticity—the lifeless threads sag—or break into *runs* easily. Lux *saves* elasticity—makes stockings *fit* and *wear* better. Lux stockings every night—takes 2 minutes. Safe in water, safe in Lux!

LUX for Stockings

Roumania Backs Debt Stay to Aid Nation's Farmers

Five-Year Moratorium and Scaling Down Cuts Mortgage Values

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—A five-year moratorium on agricultural debts has been granted by the Roumanian Parliament to all small landholders and a six months' moratorium to other farmers. No relief is given to urban debtors. This decision provides a temporary solution to a problem which has been an important issue in Roumanian politics for nearly two years, and which is said to have deranged the whole credit system of the country.

In 1931 the Iorga-Argetoianu Government managed to reduce most land debts by half and made the remaining half payable in the course of 30 years at a low interest rate.

This action precipitated a storm of protest. Roumania was seen as a paradise for debtors. Borrowers who were bankrupt one day found themselves owners of almost unencumbered property next morning, while persons who had saved, in order to put money in the bank or to lend it, found themselves with almost worthless mortgages.

The National-Peasant cabinet rescinded the debt conversion law in the spring of 1932 granting, however, a general moratorium during the period necessary for preparing a new one. Three other new governments attempted to solve the problem before the present settlement was reached.

It has been decided that if during the moratorium period the debtors pay up, small landowners will be given a 50 per cent reduction and the others a 25 per cent reduction.

Rival Ship Salvagers Summon Coast Guard In Treasure Dispute

NORFOLK, Va., May 9 (AP)—The Coast Guard Cutter Davis, summoned to the scene yesterday by both rival factions seeking to salvage the treasure of the sunken Ward Line steamer, Merida, is standing by today to prevent on open clash between expeditions headed by Capt. H. L. Bowdoin and Capt. John Hall.

The cutter, steaming full speed to the scene after Captain Bowdoin, aboard the tug Salvor, and Captain Hall, aboard the trawler Theresa and Dan, each had called for assistance, arrived at the scene of salvage operations 60 miles off the Virginia Capes last night.

In his message Captain Bowdoin, who left Norfolk early Sunday morning aboard the Salvor to resume operations begun last summer, stated he was being "threatened by interlopers."

"Having trouble over our position," wirelessed Captain Hall, veteran Gloucester fisherman, in a message sent by the Winter Quarter Lightship. "We were anchored over Merida, our ship and buoy. S. S. Salvor came and placed buoy and anchored within our buoys, causing trouble."

The Hall expedition, which has with it a veteran local diver, has been on the wreck since Tuesday of last week.

The Bowdoin party, due to its salvage operations last summer, has taken the position that the wreck is its property and that other expeditions should be barred from attempting to salvage the reported $6,000,000 treasure that went down with the Merida more than 20 years ago when the ill-fated liner was rammed by the Admiral Farragut. Captain Hall, on the other hand, has taken the position that the wreck belongs to the party that can get her.

Washington Debates Use of Daylight Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., May 10 — The first Pacific coast city to adopt daylight saving time, Seattle, by ordinance of the City Council, set its clocks ahead one hour, beginning May 7 at 2 a. m.

The step was not taken before first finding out that the majority of western Washington cities and many east of the mountains would follow. The Seattle Junior Chamber of Commerce, which has led the campaign, has advanced as one of its chief arguments for daylight saving that much of the business here being conducted in branch offices of national concerns, the differential in banking hours caused by eastern daylight saving has left only one banking hour between Seattle and New York. Banks open here at 10 o'clock, which is 2 o'clock in New York and only one banking hour is left.

The usual arguments for and against that are advanced East or West when daylight saving is proposed were debated here, with milk shippers objecting to an hour off in the morning and theatergoers objecting to an hour longer at the other end of the day. While the majority of Washington cities either sanctioned the plan or agreed to follow Seattle's lead, others refused to set their clocks ahead. It is felt that Seattle's move has much of the pioneer element about it and its success will mean much not only in the State, but on the coast.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 10 (AP)—Attempts to use local daylight saving time here has disrupted the city's activities. Before the business day was six hours old the Northwest Mining Association passed a resolution proposing that a Standard Time League be formed to initiate a law requiring that Pacific Standard Time be the legal time.

Mexico City to Open 'Historic Date' Street

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Mexico City's system of "historic date streets" will soon be completely rounded out. The architecture department of the federal district has been commissioned to make plans for the opening of a new thoroughfare, which will branch out from the "Zocalo," the center of town.

The new street will be called "Twentieth of November," the date of the beginning of the Madero revolution which overthrew the Porfirio Diaz dictatorship. Other important streets in the city include "Sixteenth of September," "Fifth of May," "Fifth of February" and "Second of April."

Radio Programs

Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit," songs, humor.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring," sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 NBC, Songs and patter.
6:30 Rodney May and his orchestra.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen story.
7:30 German Band, Ed Craig, director.
7:45 Talk, "Massachusetts Bay Colony."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 Boston Grain & Flour Exchange program: "The New Farm Relief Program and How It Will Affect New England," Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.
10:00 NBC, Revelers Quartet.
10:15 Springfield Republican news.
10:30 NBC, Century of Progress sketch, "The Story of Science."
11:00 Reports; sports review.
11:15 Jimmie McHale's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Master Singers"; chorus.
12:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
12:30 NBC, Johnny Johnson's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Jack Beauvais; organ.
5:15 Regent Trio; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:45 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter," talk.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist," sketch.
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 NBC, "Burton Holmes at the Century of Progress Fair."
7:30 Organ and Piano Melodies.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Donald Novis; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
9:15 NBC, "Vic" Erwin's Band from Cartoonland.
9:30 NBC, Josef Lhevinne, pianist.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 NBC, "Dance Hits of Yesterevar."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Captivators Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5.45 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Cello."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boske Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, "The Voice of Experience."
8:15 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irving S. Cobb; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Manhattan Serenaders.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Pennsylvanians; George Givot; "Mandy Lou."
10:30 Program from Boston Arena.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 CBS, Little Jack Little, songs.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Art Coogan's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Baseball; weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Boston School Committee talk.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Recordings by Fritz Kreisler, violinist, and Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
8:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:00 Hank Penny and his Cronies.
9:15 Le Paradis Dance Band.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Brunswick Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, "Light Opera Gems"; soloists; mixed chorus; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Sheehan's Irish Minstrels.
5:15 "Garden of Songs."
5:30 Local dance feature.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 Saugus Lions' Club program.
6:45 Westminster Orchestra.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local dance features.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
8:15 "Dream Journey."
8:45 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:15 Graniteers Glee Club.
9:30 WHDH Ensemble; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news dispatches.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:15 p. m.—Studio soloist.
4:30 p. m.—Musical program.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Local programs.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Rhythm Ramblers.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, "The Automobile Industry," W. J. McAneeny.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, "Thursday Special."

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—CBS, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecast. E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; studio; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Announcements; news.
12:00 noon—Christian Science lecture by Mr. A. Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B., from Colonial Theater, Boston.
12:45 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-St. Louis game, Fred Hoey reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Reports; news; music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, National High School debate.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:00-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Vacation Programs Planned for Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANAHEIM, Calif.—Looking forward to the time when within about two months schools of Orange County will be turning several thousand children loose for a vacation, officers of the fourth district, Parent-Teachers Association, have outlined a program of recreational endeavor expected to keep scores of children busy during the summer months.

Mr. Frank Kellogg, Anaheim high school teacher, has been selected by Mrs. R. W. Marvin, district president, to direct the effort. Mr. Kellogg has asked each community in the county, through its parent-teacher association, to estimate its needs and its own ability to meet those needs. When information is at hand Mr. Kellogg will endeavor to assist in putting a unified program into effect.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

CHICAGO, 10 WEST ELM
Block Lake Shore Drive, new 30-story building unfurnished (carpeted floors); 10 minutes loop; 2-5 rooms from $45 upwards. also PENTHOUSE STUDIO (will furnish).

MISCELLANEOUS

GUMMED LABELS for all uses; address brings you illustrated price list. TEASDALE CO., Savannah, Ga.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RENSEB, guaranteed for reinforcing, rainproofing silk or rayon hosiery and underwear; exclusive territory; small investment, good profit. RENSEB, Dept. T, 30 Church St., N.Y.C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—MODERN ROOMS
Overlooking Christian Science Park. Elevator. HOWES
8 Cumberland Street

SUMMER HOMES

For summer rental, two furnished apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, baths, fireplace, sleeping porch, electricity, gas stoves, garage; near bathing beach, golf links, etc. Address E. J. WILDE, 149-29 Seventeenth Rd., Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ATTORNEYS

FREDERICK P. SCHENCK
GENERAL CIVIL PRACTICE
Collections and Trials. Probate, Real Estate and Corporation Law.
28 Washington Place, East Orange, N. J.
Telephone Orange 3-4114

BUSINESS SERVICE

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE—Office available as temporary of permanent mailing address. GRACE E. TIFFIN, 235 Huntington Ave., Boston, R304. Opp. The Mother Church. Ken. 1639.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

TO rent for season, camp of 6 rooms, on beautiful lake; quiet, restful location; 25 miles from Boston. Phone Mystic 0762.

CLEANING AND DYEING

NORWAY TAILORS—All kinds of tailoring, cleansing, dyeing, pressing; furs remodeled and relined. 185 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

SPENCER CORSETS—Individually designed. MARIE C. ANDREWS, Corsetiere, 264 Prospect St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. Westfield 2-0870.

DRESSMAKING

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—High-class dressmaking at moderate prices; materials furnished if desired; remodeling. ERMA L. SNOOK, 409 South 42nd St. Tel. Baring 9344.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
NEWARK N. J.—Refined colored help, male and female, references furnished 21 Marshall St. Ma. 2-4115.

EXHANGE OF SERVICES

YOUNG lady, experienced bookkeeper, will exchange services for room and board; N.Y.C. or country hotel. Write Box C-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Desk and bookcase combined, suitable for small apartment, Chippendale line, good condition, $15. HUBERT, Lafayette 3-0700.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young girl as companion; Christian Scientist preferred; city resident; evenings only; stay over night; references exchanged; give telephone. Write Box M-13, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HARMONY HALL—For rest and study; experienced, trained attention. 515 Linden Ave. York, Pa. Tel 59383

HOMES WITH ATTENTION WANTED

CONVALESCENT young woman desires room and board in Christian Science home; vicinity of Caldwell, N. J. preferred; references exchanged. Box X-23, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSES TO LET

AUBURNDALE, MASS., ½ hour from Boston—Attractively furnished 7 rooms, all conveniences; 7 minutes to Christian Science church; July and August; $100 per month. L. McNAUGHT, 1933 Comm. Ave.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 4511 N. Reese St.—6 rooms, bath, hot water heat, electricity, porch, garage; reasonable. Phone Howard 2021.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

JAMES HARRISON BOWEN
Technical Expert Small Payments
Empire State Bldg., New York City

PAYING GUESTS

CAN accommodate few guests appreciating refined home, beautiful surroundings; located Hills, Northern Jersey; good commuting. Box 206, Mahwah, N. J.

FRANCONIA, N. H.—Excellent, food, beds, near all White Mountain resorts. MISS ADAMS, 91 St. James Ave., Boston. KEN. 7069.

W. ROXBURY, MASS.—Private family, pleasant surroundings, sun and sleeping porches; reasonable rates. Box N-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

JOHN A. CUMMINGS
Plumbing and Heating; thoroughly reliable service covering Greater Boston. 50 Keith St., West Roxbury, Mass. PAR. 6356-W.

REAL ESTATE

CAPE COD
FOR RENT
Several unusually desirable small houses for the summer from $300 upwards.
305 Newbury Street, Boston
or Main Cape Office
63 Main Street Hyannis 948-W
APTHORP CO.
HARRISON O.

Beautiful Home on North Shore
HAMILTON, MASS.—For sale, 25 miles north of Boston, unusual opportunity to buy at reasonable price large country estate of 50 acres, near Myopia Hunt Club. 7 masters' bedrooms, 4 baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath; fireplaces; stable; garage; tennis court. Phone 115. MRS. GEORGE C. VAUGHAN.

EASTERN POINT, CONN.—For rent, attractive Cape Cod type cottage, 8 rooms, modern, completely furnished, garage, golf, bathing. GARDNER, 240 State St., New London, Conn.

WALNUT HILL
BROOKLINE, MASS.
FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS
HOUSE LOTS, 7500 feet or larger, as low as 20 cents per foot
BUILDERS—ATTENTION
BIG DEMAND FOR HOUSES
OFFICE ON PROPERTY
West Roxbury Parkway and Grove Street

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In small, private home, bright, airy, furnished room with board; excellent location. 79 Aspinwall Ave.; Reg. 9621-W.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS TO LET **APARTMENTS TO LET**

Longwood Towers Brookline
ON RIVERDALE PARK AT LONGWOOD AVENUE

SITUATED in the midst of its own park-like grounds in Brookline, the choicest residential suburb of Boston, Longwood Towers is only ten minutes by motor from the State House.

Accommodations range in size from single non-housekeeping rooms with shower bath to apartments of seven rooms and three baths with full housekeeping facilities. Apartments may be rented furnished or unfurnished.

Longwood Towers' services include a restaurant noted for the excellence of its cuisine, a subterranean garage providing for 200 cars, housekeeping service, commissary, barber shop, beauty shop, valet, and kindergarten.

For the balance of the current season, monthly rates for furnished apartments with full hotel service are as follows:

Single non-housekeeping room with shower bath ..... $70 to $80
Living room with In-a-dor beds; dining room; kitchenette; bath ..... 130 to 145
Living room with Pullman kitchenette; bedroom; bath .. 140 to 155
Living room, dining room; kitchenette; bedroom; bath .. 160 to 200
Living room; dining room; kitchenette; 2 bedrooms; bath 210 to 230
Living room; dining room; kitchenette; 3 bedrooms 2 baths ..... 270 to 295

APARTMENT to let, N. Plainfield, N. J., residential section; 5 rooms and bath, first floor; modern dwelling. J. O. BIRKENSTOCK, 417 Central Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

BALTIMORE, MD., West Forest Park, 4300 Groveland Ave.—Ideal, newly renovated, 2nd floor, 4 rooms, kitchenette, bath, Lib. 0063.

BOSTON—1-8 rooms, furnished, unfurnished, $22.50 up; improvements, refrigeration; free auto service. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave.; KEN. 1839.

THE FENMORE, inviting those desiring a refined atmosphere in the Fenway location; rates beginning at $35; switchboard service; hotel homes completely furnished slightly higher. 64 Charlesgate East at Boylston Street, Boston.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ATTRACTIVE 4-room apartment; also 2 rooms, private residence, North Shore, Long Island; 26 minutes N. Y. C. Plaza 3-0663.

BELMONT, MASS.—Lady wishes to rent her apartment, 6 rooms, sun room, piano, radio, garage. For particulars Mid. 1367-M.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—To let, 2-room furnished apartment; refrigeration; terms reasonable. Apply JANITOR, 20 Ware St., or telephone Por. 1520-M.

FOR 3 or 4 months from June 1, 3-room kitchenette apartment, second floor front, 2 exposures, electric refrigeration, radio; cool location near Riverside Park and Hudson River; convenient to stores; block from bus line, surface car and subway; attractive rent. Apt. 2-A, 646 West End Ave., New York City.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Attractive 4-roomed summer apartment, 2 bedrooms, Grand Piano, screened porch, beautiful trees; convenient to trains and beaches; June to October; rent $100 per month. Apt. 4, 162 Center Ave. Tel. N. R. 2589.

N. Y. C.—Living room, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, kitchen, beautifully furnished, top floor private house; also smaller apartment; summer rates. 324 West 101st St. Tel. Riverside 9-2363.

N. Y. C., 225 West 71st—Owner leaving city, 5-room apartment, attractively furnished; near church; reasonable. RHINE (Endicott 2-3875).

ROOMS TO LET

ARDMORE, PA.—Attractive furnished room near station; gentleman, Protestant; reference. Ardmore 155-W.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms; congenial surroundings for people of quiet, refined tastes; privileges reasonable. MISS HENSHAW, 46 Hereford Street; Ken. 3965.

BOSTON, 76 Westland Ave.
Suite 9 — Light, cheerful rooms for rent; elevator; $5 and $7.

BOSTON, 43 Hemenway St.—Pleasant, large and small rooms with refined family; very reasonable prices; visitors welcome. Ken. 8742.

BOSTON — Comfortable, cool rooms near church; reasonable rates. 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 6. MRS. PRENTICE, Com. 9151.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—Attractive room overlooking church park; single, double; permanent or transient. 9 Norway Street, Suite 21.

BOSTON, 91 St. James Ave.—Furnished rooms, near Copley Square; excellent references; $5 to $8. KEN. 7069.

BROOKLINE—Newly furnished rooms, two baths, with showers; select neighborhood; near Beacon; $5.00 and up. 29 Summit Ave.; Long. 0856.

DESIRABLE furnished rooms, one with bath; 10 minutes' walk from Mother Church. J. M. BUSHMAN, 441 Marlborough St. Ken. 0303.

NEW YORK CITY—Beautiful front room, newly furnished, only roomer, private entrance, $4.00. (Apt. 4-W) 221 East 35th St.

N. Y. C., 25 West 93rd (Park)—Attractive double-single; transportation; gentlemen preferred; $4, $5, $7; clean, quiet, near church.

N. Y. C., 79th (401 West End) 2-N—Attractive bed-sitting rooms, single, double, housekeeping, every convenience; very reasonable. FORS.

N. Y. C., 601 West 110th (Apt. 10M)—Front double, corner, semi-private bath; river view; home privileges; reasonable.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

EXPERT Oriental and domestic rug cleaning and repairing. CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO., 67 Carver St., Boston. Hancock 4158.

SALESMEN WANTED

ROTARY CLOTHES DRYER CO. is appointing several men introducing invaluable new household item; commission and bonus. See MR. JONES after 2 p. m., Hotel Minerva, Boston.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

PHILADELPHIA—Corsetiere: Reputable company desires services of refined woman 3 days a week; commission. NUBONE SHOPS, 1831 Chestnut St.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE, years of experience in motor travel, congenial companions, excellent cook and chauffeur, can take entire charge of small home. E. G. REED, 813 Summer Street, Stamford, Connecticut.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, experienced all makes of cars, careful driver, handy man, single, 29, wishes position. HIMMELREICH, 785 Mace Ave., N. Y. C., c/o Aulebach. Tel. Ol. 5-4483.

COLLEGE STUDENT wishes position for summer employment; hard worker, varied experience; highest references. Write ROLAND J. SAWYER, JR., Box 58, Durham, N. H.

NEWARK, N. J.—Honest American boy desires day's work; good helper with house cleaning, painting kitchens, cutting grass, etc.; 35c per hour. FRED, Humboldt 2-3763.

THOROUGHLY trained, experienced accountant, auditing, cost systems, desires supervisory position industrial, commercial or accounting concern: location immaterial; age 34, married. N-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GRADUATE baby nurse, Scotch, years of experience, would love to take care of 1 or 2 children. E. A. W., 623 William St., East Orange, N. J. Or. 4-6931.

INTELLIGENT, capable woman desires position, housekeeper in medium small family; moderate salary. Box M-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER-dictaphone operator, experienced, conscientious, willing; excellent references. Write Box F-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

VIRGINIA lady desires position as companion or housekeeper; references exchanged. Address S. W. B., 2330 19th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

WORK—By hour or day; capable, efficient; will care for children evenings. MRS. A. M. THOMAS, 904 Shaw St., Utica, N. Y.

YOUNG woman wishes housekeeper's position, good plain cook, city or country. Write Box R-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG lady wants position as companion, assistance around home, for board and small extra. Box J-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOLOISTS

WANTED, position as regular or substitute soloist. MRS. EARL FISHER, 125 No. Arlington Ave., East Orange, N. J. Or. 4-7686.

STORES TO LET

TEA ROOM—Thoroughly equipped; desirable location; near Copley Square, Boston; telephone KEN. 7069.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD, NANTUCKET SOUND frontage, private beach, house in pines, 5 bedrooms, modern equipment throughout. MISS DOWNER, Dennisport, Mass.

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME. — Completely furnished 10 rooms, 2 baths, screened porch, laundry, garage, fireplaces; heated. Particulars R. I. BARCLAY, 1006 Delaware Ave., Brookline, Del. Co., Pa.

MATUNUCK POINT, R. I.—Summer home, all improvements; 3 bedrooms, bath, fireplace; 2-car garage; screened porch overlooking ponds and hills; restricted; ocean bathing. W. D. GARDNER, 17 Spicer St., Providence. Telephone Hopkins 8492.

TO LET—WEST HYANNISPORT CAPE COD, MASS.
Modern house, 10 rooms, 4 baths, pine grove, private bathing beach; reduced rental. Estate A. DUDLEY DOWD, 54 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.; LAF. 2400.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to The Mother Church, $45 and $50
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

VERY low rentals to very select tenants in the most desirable location in Fenway Park: 1 and 2-room steam-heated apartments; dinette, kitchen, murphy bed, bath, free electric refrigeration, elevator and incinerators. Under personal supervision of resident superintendent. 231-235 AUDUBON ROAD ..... COM. 9123

TRANSPORTATION

R. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Guarantee Trust Company
Finely Equipped for the Settlement of Estates
Consult Our Trust Officer
Capital and Surplus—$2,000,000

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 Atlantic Avenue
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Grass and Flower Seeds
Fertilizers, Hose and Garden Tools
STINSMAN'S
QUALITY MARKET
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ATLANTIC CITY DIAL 5-3258

Genuine Baby Legs Lamb, 20c a lb.
Friday and Saturday

Yard goods of every description
High-grade quality at extremely low prices
YARD GOODS STORE
18 S. ILLINOIS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY
(Our location saves you money)
Established 1924

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Established 1876
Heckel's Centre Market
HOME OF GOOD MARKETING
40 BROAD ST Tel Bloomfield 3-0770 0771 0772
THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE MARKET IN TOWN

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LOUIS CASTOR
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Cold Storage
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EAST ORANGE

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Telephone Orange 4-2680
34 ELY PLACE
9-12 a. m. daily

SUSAN BATH
18 years stylist and designer with leading New York couturiers.
Ready made DRESSES Made to Order
PERSONAL SHOPPING SERVICE
25 NO. HARRISON STREET Or. 5-1898

HAVE YOU TRIED THE
"GOLDEN RULE"
DRY CLEANERS?
If Not Why Not? LADIES' DRESSES 75c
440 MAIN STREET

INSURANCE
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE
E. V. STARKWEATHER
New Jersey Broker and Agent
Or. 3-7136 63 NO. MUNN AVENUE

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
443 Central Avenue at Burnet Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361 *Member F. T. D.*

EARL C. MAHAFFEY
INSURANCE
ALL KINDS
Phone Orange 4-2680
34 ELY PLACE, EAST ORANGE

ORANGE 5-0700
EAST ORANGE-NASH INC.
441 MAIN STREET
AUTHORIZED SALES—SERVICE
USED CAR BARGAINS

VERY SPECIAL at
Mona Brown
All handmade sample hats, formerly priced from $7.50 to $18.00
Sold at $3.00 and $5.00
657 CENTRAL AVENUE Or. 5-0430

SO-MO
LAWN MOWER CO., Inc.
Grass Seed, Fertilizer, Tools
Tractors, Horse, Gasoline and Hand Mowers
Parts and Repairing
287 McKINLEY AVENUE Orange 3-0640

For Delicious
HOME MADE CAKES
CALL
ETTA U
37 BERWYN STREET Orange 5-0643

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

...THE...
CROWNING QUESTION OF THE MOMENT
Exclusive Millinery
$2.95 $3.95 $4.95
Beverly Shop
EAST ORANGE—3 HARRISON ST.
MONTCLAIR, 20 CHURCH ST.

Martens'
A Delightful Assortment of CANDIES
Special display for Easter
391 MAIN STREET Or. 3-8680

GRACE MAY FASHION SHOPPE
Featuring Individual and Distinctive Dresses and Suits
in Smart 1933 Models, Materials and Colorings. $9.95 and $14.75. Sizes 12 to 44.
Open Evenings.
263 CENTRAL AVE. Corner Munn Ave.

ELIZABETH

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
318 Morris Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
Telephone Elizabeth 2-1432

Eleanor Cleaning Shoppe
A BETTER CLEANING AND DYEING SERVICE FOR PARTICULAR FOLKS
Under the personal supervision of Miss Eleanor Wolfskeil
77 WEST GRAND ST. Phone El. 2-1219

ENGLEWOOD

May Drive for New Customers
Four extraordinary sales events for the month of May—*National Baby Week—Department Managers' Sales—National Cotton Week — Weaver Week* — Featuring Merchandise of Highest Quality.
WEAVER DRY GOODS CO.
47 E. Palisade Ave., ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

HOLLAND FURNACE CO.
A. M. LIESEGANG, H. E.
Englewood Representative
Expert advice on heating and air conditioning. Inspection and consultation free. Ph. Hackensack 3-0686 Office Bogota, N. J.
CHIMNEY AND FURNACE CLEANING SERVICE

HACKENSACK

SHIRLBEE DRESS SHOPS
Incorporated
"Importers to the well dressed woman"
Values Incomparable
218 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-3704

VISIT THE
Vanity Specialty Shop
for your corsets, lingerie, hosiery, gloves, etc
228 MAIN ST. Hack. 2-9296

HOBOKEN

HENRY W GROTE
Watches Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty remounting your jewelry up-to-date settings
54 NEWARK STREET
Open Mondays 4:00 p. m. Open Saturdays 10:00 Other evenings 4:30 p. m.

GRULICH & SONS
616 WASHINGTON ST., *opp. U. S. Theatre* HOBOKEN, N. J.
FLORAL ARTISTS
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Ass'n
PHONE HOB. 3-0510

JERSEY CITY

Metropolitan Hardware Co.
Everything for Garden and Lawn
SEED FERTILIZER TOOLS
With Spring comes Housecleaning. We invite the housewife to look over our great variety of merchandise for making this task easy.
722 BERGEN AVENUE

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
HUDSON SHOE SHOP
519 BROADWAY BAYONNE N. J.
Bayonne 3-0398

GATE'S MILLINERY
92 MONTICELLO AVENUE
The arrival of new *Summer Hats*
Lovely White Crepes and Straws
Stunning Models Attractively Priced

IRVEN JOSEPH
Scientific Shoe Fitting
Red Cross Shoes
$6.00
296 CENTRAL AVENUE

DeKimpe's Floral Shop
Remember Mother with FLOWERS *on Mother's Day, May 14th*
285 CENTRAL AVENUE Tel. Jo. Sq. 2-0924

MAPLEWOOD

Ice Cream in Special Forms for Your Easter Dinner
Homemade candy made fresh daily at
STRUBBE'S
MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

Elizabeth Arden, Dubarry, Pierre and Daggett & Ramsdell Toiletries for sale at
FOSTER'S DRUG STORE
MAPLEWOOD CENTRE Tel. So. Or. 2-0070

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Assorted Pin Money Pickles
3 jars 65c
O. K. Potato Chips, very special
21c a package
177 SOUTH ORANGE AVENUE
So. O. 2-4300—4301—4302

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 2-6340, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 11 except Saturdays.
470 PARK STREET

Grace M. Cunningham
Montclair's most exclusive Millinery Shop
Extraordinarily Low Prices
Prevail Throughout
497 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

Permanent Wave
Without a Machine, Without Electricity—Ask About the
ZOTOS PERMANENT
THE HARPER METHOD
300 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Montclair 2-0682

Phone 2-4011
GROCERIES
THE HUB, 718 Bloomfield Ave
W. W. MYERS, Prop
Free Delivery Fine Quality Low

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"FAMOUS" SHOES

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Vitality — Bilt-Rite
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WETHERHOLD & METZGER
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ALLENTOWN PENN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

Appel JEWELER Established 1860 — 625 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

If you are interested in any FURNITURE for your home this summer, see
GOODENOUGH'S
534 MAIN STREET Phone 812

SPRING COAL PRICES LOWEST IN YEARS
King Coal Company
"Old Company's Lehigh" Coal
Tel. 2000 and 244

Hess Auto Supply Co.
Gasoline, Oil and Service
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
617 MAIN STREET 589 TEL.

CHESTER

SPECIAL to Readers With This Ad
Any 2 Garments
Cleaned and Pressed **80c**
REMODELING TAILORING CO.
617 SPROUL STREET, CHESTER, PENNA.

ERIE

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Friend's BEANS AND BROWN BREAD

CARL H. MEISER
MEAT MARKET
Mutual 23-637 29 West 7th Street
Erie, Pa.

The Halle Bros. Co
114-118 W. TENTH STREET
Furs
and other valuables are carefully kept throughout the summer months, at freezing, in Halle storage vaults.

JOHN V. LAVER
FLORIST
We Telegraph Flowers
704 STATE ST. Phone 22-042

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
ERIE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
Women's Dresses in a special value group. For street, business, formal, etc., each $10.00.

"We make our own candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us. Leave your order at
PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

Graduation Season
approaches. Now is the time to start paying on a watch or other gift. Step in and get acquainted.
FORD E. O'DELL
JEWELER
107 WEST 9TH STREET Phone 40-361
"I'LL BE ON THE WATCH FOR YOU"

COAL—COKE
Right Time, Right Price, Right Place
Phone your order for delivery.
J. F. SIEGEL
PHONE 22-097

FURRIER
Repairing, Remodeling, Cold Storage
Furs Cleaned the Furrier's Way
Without Submersion
S. NORLAND
1115 East Lake Road Phone 65-266

HARRISBURG

"Creme Lilas"
Our Own Vanishing Cream
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT and COURT STREETS and
1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

Friend's BEANS AND BROWN BREAD
GEORGE N. BARNES
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Daily Features

Mr. Scroggins

Into Water, Air and Tree

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

SUN sparkled on the Boston Public Garden lake. White boats floated. Tulip trees flowered. The grass was green. The cottonwood trees reached their lovely arms toward the water. Underneath the biggest cottonwood tree, Roger P. Scroggins waved his small cane gently to and fro, keeping time with the lap-lap of small silver waves. Neck and Crop, the two swans, sailed toward the venerable squirrel. He took off his high silk hat and swept it toward the ground in one of the best of the Scroggins bows. "A fine day on the water," he said.

"And a good day," said Neck—

"On land," said Crop, completing, as is his custom, that half of the sentence left pending by Neck.

"Come on in," said Neck—

"The water's fine," added Crop, thrusting his head into the water until nearly all of him was submerged.

"Come on the land," said Scroggins.

Neck and Crop did so. They were not as lovely on land as in water. They waddle some, but not as much as they might if they got more practice. They stood beside Mr. Scroggins.

Florrie, the pigeon person, and Fib, chieftain of sparrows, flew down. They said a few words to Neck and Crop and received a few in return. Everyone stared at the water pleasantly. For it is pleasant on a fine May day just to stare at water.

"Well, well, here we all are again," said a deep male voice. It was John Boom. Scroggins waved to him.

"Come out and join us," said Scroggins.

Boom did so. Neck and Crop looked at him with great interest.

"We've never seen you," said Neck—

"Out of the water before," continued Crop.

Boom beamed. "It's nice out here," he said.

Scroggins waved his hat. "I see Levi," he said. Florrie winked with

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

John Boom Jumped With a Mighty Jump Into the Water.

one eye and stared at the other. Fib fluttered. Neck and Crop waddled grandly.

"Here I am," said the orphan turtle in his smallest voice.

"Come out and join us," said Scroggins.

Levi did so.

Boom gulped, while still beaming.

"This is unusual," he said, "for water people to gather on land."

Scroggins said it was indeed unusual, but that, unusual or usual, there was something to be said for getting together on land.

They made a queer assortment—Neck and Crop, the swans; Scroggins, the squirrel; Boom, the frog; Levi, the orphan turtle; Florrie, the pompous pigeon, and Fib, the sparrow. For some time they sat there together, enjoying one another's company.

Finally, Levi slid into the water and a bubble marked the place where he sank into the cool depths. Boom jumped with a mighty jump and went into the water through a slit so clean that there wasn't a splash. Neck and Crop launched themselves and sailed gracefully over the lake. Florrie flew into the air. Fib did likewise, Scroggins scratched his head. "Some go into the water," he muttered; "others go into the air."

He pondered the matter at some length. Then he gave a graceful leap and landed on a branch of the cotton tree. "This will do—for me," he said, and continued to stare at the sparkling water.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Library, literature (Miss C. G. G., who reports hearing *li'-ber-ry* and *lit'-ter-choor*—Sound them *li'-bray-ry* (*i* long, *a* as in chaotic) and *lit'-er-a-ture* (*i* short, *e* as in maker, *a* as in sofa, u as in unite).

Forsythia (E. O. D.)—This name is applied to the familiar "golden bell" shrub, and is pronounced preferably with the *y* as short *i*, *For-sith'-ih-a* (*o* and each *i* short, *a* as in sofa).

Tremblor, temblor (E. O. D.)—The correspondent writes:

> I see "tremblor" used in the newspapers for "earthquake." Once I read "temblor." Neither is in my dictionary, which is sadly out of date. I suppose that this word is no relative of "tremble."

The word "temblor" is familiar in western United States, the word having been adapted from the Spanish. "Tremblor" is an erroneous form of "temblor."

Mist, mystification (E. O. D.)—Used occasionally in a significant and illuminating play upon words, but not believed to be derived from a common root.

"Mist" goes back through the Anglo-Saxon *mist*, "gloom, darkness," to the Indo-Germanic root *meigwh*, "to darken."

"Mystification" was adapted into English from the modern French *mystification*, a rather poorly formed hybrid joining the Greek *mystikos*, "mystic" and the Latin *facere* "to make." (The Greek word goes back to the Greek *myein*, "to close the eyes.")

Ad-O-Grams No. 12

Answers:

1. System Bible.
2. Great Western R. R.
3. Bon Ami.
4. Pontiac.
5. Edgewater Beach Hotel.
6. Brickwall.
7. Hotel Windsor.

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Published April 12
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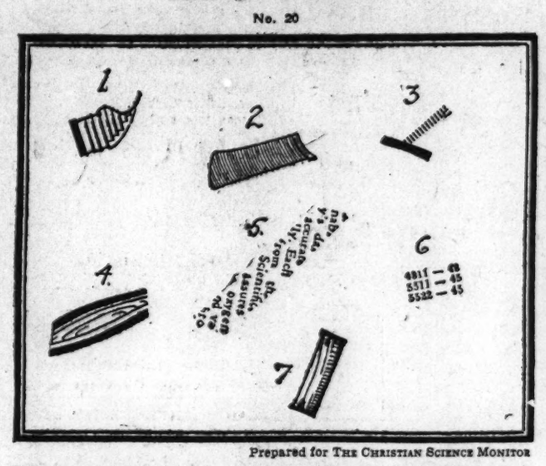
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE better a man is, the less ready is he to suspect dishonesty in others.
—CICERO

Ad-O-Grams

No. 20



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 20." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Beauty of the Desert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Cleveland, Ohio

IT WAS agreed, as a group were recalling their many past trips together, that it was the young driver of the five-day bus trip over the Painted Desert and through the Utah National Parks, who had made this trip the most memorable of them all.

The twenty tourists starting out together were eager, perhaps impatient, for the promised scenes. They had come out to see the West. Thanks to the fine young college-bred driver of their bus, see it they did. He not only showed them the sights, but he so infused them with the spirit of its generosity and kindliness that he transformed the entire group, for the time being at least, into true westerners themselves.

The transformation began at the very start, when the bus came to a quick stop as a few sheep appeared in the road ahead. "Give them the horn," came from the rear of the bus. In answer, the motor was turned off, and with humor and anecdote the young man soon had his load of strangers laughing and visiting in friendly fashion. The sight that followed, of thousands of wild creatures, leisurely migrating from mountain grazing grounds to better pasture below, although unscheduled, was never to be forgotten. Soon the tourists realized the panic that would have accompanied the impulse to give the horn to the leaders, and they had at the same time a first glimpse of the big, generous, human, friendliness that characterizes the West.

Some miles ahead, another quick stop was made. An apologetic easterner was at their side, regretful that his new car had locked brakes and overturned so as to block their road ahead. He explained that he had already asked a passing car to stop at the first service station and send him aid. "Never mind us," was the quick reply. "All that matters to us is to see you happily on your journey again. The nearest service station is 90 miles away. We will have you on your way before your messenger reaches the nearest phone." Again the group were westerners, hearts beating with the great joy of brotherhood as shoulder to shoulder they lifted as the bus pulled until the car was upright and conditioned for its onward trip.

The child of the group clapped hands on the way to the bus, saying, "This is such fun! I can't wait until the next thing happens!"

As a climax, the resourcefulness of this young man, who had spent a lifetime practicing loving deeds, was tested to the full the fifth day of the journey. He had taken his party a thrilling foot-trip down into a canyon at Bryce, when suddenly, for no apparent reason, he rallied his group into a never-to-be-forgotten race for the top. With dramatic genius he inspired them to hasten up perilous paths, and with rare strategy got them quickly around rocks overhanging dizzy depths. As the last person reached the top, the travelers became suddenly pelted with the biggest, heaviest, most swiftly falling rain drops they had ever encountered. In the shelter of the dining room, as they watched with awe the torrential rain, they appreciated a little of the anxiety their guide had felt as he scented the coming storm.

In Lighter Vein

Like Fish

A man bought some sausages and asked his landlady to cook them for his breakfast.

"How'll I cook them?" she asked.

"Fry 'em like fish," replied the lodger.

The next morning when the landlady served them, she remarked: "I hope you'll enjoy your breakfast, sir, but there's not much in these things when they're cleaned out."—*El Paso World News.*

Annual Swim

Master of the House: "You might get my bath ready for me."

Maid: "I'm sorry, sir; it's being used by the goldfish. Mistress said it was to have a treat on its birthday."—*Pearson's.*

Point of View

She (as they motored to the big city church): "Aren't these chimes melodiously beautiful? Such harmony! So inspiring! They thrill me!"

He: "You'll have to speak louder. Those bells are making such a racket I can't hear a word you say."—*The Christian Register.*

The Brute

"I heard you broke your engagement."

"Yes, and Jack behaved abominably about it."

"But you broke it yourself, didn't you?"

"I know, but he made absolutely no fuss about it."—*Capper's.*

Come Play

Indoor Baseball

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HELLO, children! Today we are going to have a great treat. We've been invited to a "play party" at the home of a "grown-up." Miss Clara D—— lives in Dallas, Texas, and, because she teaches piano to ever so many girls and boys who are Monitor readers and who love to play games, she has invited us to come and meet some of these boys and girls, and to play together.

How-do-you-do, Miss Clara, and Dorothy, Melvin, Irwin, Betty, Susan Jeanne, Bettie Mae and Christine. We are so eager to know all of you. We have brought along a musical game today that we feel sure you'll like. The boys will be especially eager to play it because it is called "Indoor Baseball." This is baseball season and baseball weather too.

We shall need to choose two teams. This may be done in many ways—by choosing, counting out, numbering off in two's, etc.

Melvin, Dorothy, Betty and Helen will be on one team, with Melvin as captain. Irwin, Susan Jeanne, Bettie Mae and Christine on the other team with Irwin as captain.

Now we shall mark out our baseball diamond in the center of the room by placing a chair at first, one at second, one at third and a fourth one at home plate.

Irwin's team will sit in a row on one side of the diamond and Melvin's on the other side, facing each other. Miss Clara is the umpire.

The captains, Irwin and Melvin, toss up for first bat. The first player in line sits in the chair at "home plate" and is asked a question by the umpire. If he answers correctly he goes to first base and the next player is up to bat. If he misses the question, it counts one out for his side and he returns to his seat in the line.

A run is made when four questions have been answered correctly in one inning and a runner is forced home. (There is no stealing bases. Each runner is simply forced from one base to the next.)

When three outs are made the side is retired and the opposite team goes to bat.

Score is kept of the number of runs forced home by each side.

The batters must bat in order. No question can be asked of more than three players.

Miss Clara will know many questions to ask us and it will be fun to see how many we can answer. Questions and answers should be prepared before the game and written down on paper to keep the game moving along quickly.

This game can be used in school and is great fun in spelling words, or using questions in history and geography. Teachers may give out certain chapters for study and prepare questions on the assigned lesson. It is an interesting and exciting way to stimulate study. For piano pupils it would even be fun to play a few bars of pieces all should know, and if the batter recognizes it he may go to first base.

Thank you, Miss Clara, for our happy party. We do hope that you'll like our game. We wish that we could stay and help one side to win the game today, but our "Play Ship" is ready to take us home.

Good-by, all, until we meet next week at Ruth and Patsy's in Webster Groves, Missouri.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Welcome News

WAGE increases! The tide is turning! The theme song of American industry has changed; the minor chords of pay cut after pay cut give way to a lifting strain of new jobs and now the occasional silvery note of restored wages.

A large automotive corporation with many branches, a textile company with a string of southern mills and a leading stock exchange firm all announce increases of 5 or 10 per cent in rates of pay to their employees. Equally important in the aggregate, numbers of smaller firms here and there over the country have posted similar news during recent weeks, one adding 20 per cent to its pay rolls. Tire factories report great activity and one of them inaugurates a bonus plan accompanying the recently stiffened price on tires.

The importance of these developments lies not alone in the significance of greater pay rolls and earnings afloat in the community. It lies equally, or to a greater extent, in the index it gives of an attitude of social responsibility on the part of industrial management.

One feature about human behavior in the business decline of the last three years has stood out in bold distinction from the precedents of former depressions. Leaders of business, following President Hoover's behest, held out strongly to keep wages up just as long as possible and to make no deeper cuts than were imperative. Thus, rates of pay in large measure were kept up until after commodity prices had come down. Now many show themselves willing to comply with President Roosevelt's requests that wage rises accompany immediately the improvement of business.

In many instances such restorations represent the keeping of a promise, for numerous firms when obliged to make reductions described them as temporary and expressed a hope of being able to return to the former levels. It will be a wholesome thing for industrial relations if labor receives again these benefits without having to fight for them. How fine if the simile which once seemed so clever—"as permanent as a temporary pay cut"—loses its point!

The gratifying thing behind it all is the growing liberalism displayed in economic thinking, the more forward-looking attitude of Capital and Labor and the increasing willingness of industry to find its own in another's good.

Rereading the Inflation Bill

TOO many have assumed—if one may judge by their expressions of apprehension—that adoption of the so-called inflation bill means that the American currency immediately and inevitably is going to be diluted with fiat money and the dollar sharply devalued in its weight of gold, if not also torpedoed by the remonetization of silver. But this is contrary to the wording of the bill, and the whole tenor of the President's directly and indirectly expressed policy implies a very different intention.

A little study of the bill will show it clearly and specifically provides that credit expansion shall be the first step in the program, and that only if and when this proves ineffective or inadequate shall the more drastic forms of monetary revision be brought into play. After providing for the Federal Reserve operations to expand "money" through lending of existing currency, the act says:

> *If* the Secretary, when directed by the President, is unable to secure the assent of the several Reserve Banks and the Federal Reserve Board to the agreements authorized in this section, or *if* operations under the above provisions prove to be inadequate to meet the purposes of this section of this act, or *if* for any other reason *additional* measures are required in the judgment of the President to meet such purposes, *then* he is authorized—

and here are set out the further methods of currency inflation and devaluation.

This not only determines the order in which the two principal methods of inflation would be employed, but provides considerable reason to believe that none but the first ever would be attempted. If devaluation became inescapable, it probably would be merely a recognition of the value to which the dollar had settled in international exchange, and might be accomplished by international agreement. President Roosevelt always has favored "sound money" and opposed "tampering with the currency." He has denied any intention of printing fiat money or "greenbacks." In his radio address Sunday night, when mentioning the need of inflation, he spoke carefully of "an enlargement of credit," but never a word of currency expansion or devaluation.

Even many monetary liberals have long held that credit inflation is greatly preferable to money inflation. It is evident the President shares this view. But it is also evident he realistically recognizes that a resort may have to be taken to more drastic plans, and that the very authorization of those plans can be useful in "encouraging" the "assent" of the banks in carrying out the credit policy.

It is as if the President said to banks, "Put this money we are providing out into circulation through loans, or I shall find it necessary to print more money simply against the Government credit, and the reserves which you and individuals are hoarding will become less valuable." The need for such a weapon became apparent when previous attempts to force money into circulation through credit channels were frustrated.

It might be said the President is trying to bring down three birds with one stone. The stone, of course, is the inflation bill, and the birds are: first, provision for credit expansion; second, forestalling direct and more drastic action by Congress; and third, a means to persuade coöperation in the first.

Unjust Publicity

AN INCIDENT in the McMath kidnaping case afforded another example of unjustifiable newspaper publicity. A man suspected of possible implication in the crime was questioned by the police and, after brief examination, released. His complete innocence of any connivance in the affair, however, did not prevent newspapers printing his photograph showing him in charge of a police officer.

Because such crimes strike so directly at the home, public interest is aroused to intensity and, unfortunately, too many newspapers play up every conceivable aspect. At such times, the mere coincidence that a man is wearing a suit of blue overalls may mean temporary detention at the police station for cross-questioning. The result may prove, as it did in this case, that he has no connection whatever with the crime.

The procedure is legal and, in the circumstances, perhaps often entirely justifiable, even imperative in the interests of justice. It is not justifiable for a sensational press in its anxiety to print every unimportant and irrelevant detail to publish the innocent person's photograph. The victim of such journalistic (sic) enterprise has no redress and the stigma of a suspicion proved groundless is not easy to live down.

The injustice of making public the examination of every suspect is obvious. The common law of the United States assumes the innocence of any accused person until his guilt is reasonably established. Common decency should impose similar restraint on the press where the publication of photographs of merely suspected persons is involved. If it is necessary to enact a law to prevent this unnecessary suffering of the innocent, such a law should be placed upon the statute books.

Seeds of Scholarship

SIR GODFREY COLLINS, Secretary of State for Scotland, will meet with wide support for his contention that in the public elementary education system of Great Britain (and probably of the United States, too) there is a considerable quantity of time and energy wasted over matters of no true value whatever. But it has often been said before that many parts of the current educational system are useless; where Sir Godfrey differs from former critics is in his readiness to specify exactly what in his opinion those parts are.

When he comes down to details he will again carry a good deal of support with him. He thinks that it is foolish to devote excessive attention to the minutiæ of grammar, and everyone will admit that the type of outlook that can see in "This was the most unkindest cut of all" only a grammatical error is not one to be encouraged. He regards learning long lists of early English and Scottish kings as a burden on the memory, and feels that children have to spend far too much time on solving complicated arithmetical problems that they will never encounter in later life.

To many people the chief defect in modern elementary education will appear to be that it lays down the foundation without bothering to build the house. Now, though no building can be very stable that has no foundation, no foundation is of much use unless it is completed by a building. Grammar, lists of kings, and knotty mathematical problems are valuable only as preparations for something that is to be developed out of them; grammar is a preliminary to intimate acquaintance with the large ideas and deep thoughts that men and women have expressed in literature.

Lists of rulers point toward an understanding of history that will give its possessor a clearer knowledge of world problems, and his fellow beings; arithmetic accustoms the thought to dwell on a higher plane than the grossly material. In themselves all these things are merely seeds; and as such, as Sir Godfrey perceives, they are of little or no value; but they are capable of flowering. That they fail to do this in the vast majority of cases is a sign that modern education as applied in elementary schools is in need of overhauling. Children have to leave school before they have time to become acquainted with the things to which Sir Godfrey's grammar and arithmetic are only the preliminaries. It is better to plant one seed that comes up than half a dozen that wither, and a partial solution of the problem might be found in a simplification of the school curriculum that would permit of a few subjects being "followed through" instead of, as at present, a useless smattering of many being gained.

In Praise of Peppers

PROF. ADALBERT SENDJERDJI of the Budapest University has discovered that peppers contain far more of certain essential food elements than oranges or lemons. And he had to use two tons of peppers in his experiments in order to find that out.

Yet the Bulgarians have known it for a millennium. They have long considered peppers one of their choicest foods. To be sure, the Bulgarian may not compare them with oranges, for the place of that fruit is taken by cucumbers, which can be used in so many wonderful ways, from soup to dessert, that they make oranges look like meager sheep sorrel or rhubarb. The pepper might, however, be called the Bulgarian banana.

Peppers are grown in great abundance and variety, are used the year around, and display every sort of temperament. Some are extremely kind and genial, and others stern and acrimonious; while still others are as fiery and vehement as flames. Eating this last kind is like dining on lightning.

The sweet and affable ones are short and fat. You would expect that. They are plump and smooth-faced, and seem really to smile at you. Their meat or shell—it is the same in a pepper—is succulent and brittle, and cracks in a sort of friendly laugh when you break it in pieces. You eat it raw with fresh brown bread when you tramp in the woods, and rejoice in having discovered another of nature's great charms.

In the evening, when you strike camp, you bake the peppers in the coals of your fire, dip them in a little vinegar, eat them along with a bit of cucumber and wonder why a professor had to experiment on two tons of them in order to learn that they are better than oranges. You reflect that one must be very wise in order to work so long on discovering so patent a truth.

You may have guessed that the stern and biting peppers are long, thin and pointed—as a sharp tongue. They are wrinkled, as in frowns, and are the fiercest when red and ripe. They are not for strangers or the tender-lipped, yet no Bulgarian could keep his self-respect if he didn't relish them. He would consider himself an unworthy member of his hardy race.

The fiercest peppers are like live coals. They are tiny, smooth, shining and impertinent, like minnows. The Bulgarians call them Albanian peppers—the wildest of the wild. They are for the initiated only, for soldiers, shepherds, mountaineers—for he-men, you know. For the outsider they are about as relishing as boiling water. Yet a herdsman in the hills would cross nine valleys to the tenth for a handful of them, and, if given a choice, would take them rather than a bar of chocolate. Only one food rivals them, in the camps of mountain gastronomists, and that's garlic.

A Missionary to the Occident

MRS. PEARL S. BUCK has resigned as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church. Resignations by missionaries are not unprecedented — several are noted in the New Testament! — but since Mrs. Buck has been perhaps the best-known American missionary stationed in China it is natural that national attention should have been drawn to her withdrawal from her connections with the Presbyterian Mission Board. The decision has been entirely Mrs. Buck's; good will and good sense have apparently marked every step in the process.

In one sense, Mrs. Buck has been less a missionary herself that the wife of a missionary. It is her husband, Dr. J. Lossing Buck, who has been doing the work in China to which the casual observer would be most likely to attach the label "missionary." Even in the case of Professor Buck it is true that his distinguished services as dean of the college of agriculture in the University of Nanking do not follow the pattern of what was commonly regarded as missionary work a generation ago. Mrs. Buck has herself taught regularly in the university.

But it has not been as a teacher in a mission college that Pearl Buck has become internationally famed. It is as the writer of novels, now translated into a dozen or more languages, that she has gained the attention of the world.

What has given Mrs. Buck's books their importance? Much of the answer is to be found in a study of her literary method. The child of missionaries in China, Mrs. Buck has never ceased to keep herself immersed in Chinese life. Chinese have been her intimates; she has not *known* Chinese life; she has *lived* Chinese life. Added to that, she has saturated her mind with Chinese literature—not the stiff, academic philosophizings of the sages, but the racy, vivid romances that make up an entire school of Chinese literature which the West scarcely knows exists.

Thus it happened that when the West found its ear caught by the cadences of the style in which Mrs. Buck wrote "The Good Earth," it declared that her missionary background had sent her to the Old Testament for her model. Yet what had actually occurred was that Mrs. Buck, thinking her tale of Wang the farmer in the forms of the Chinese novel, had accurately translated into English that traditional Chinese style!

It is in such an incident that the importance of Mrs. Buck as a true missionary is to be discerned. For the thing that she has been able to do is to get at the very heart of another culture, and then put down on paper, for the benefit of those forever otherwise debarred, enough of the essence of what she found there to give a reasonably coherent and accurate understanding to her readers.

If there are 1,000,000 readers of her books—and the estimate is probably too low—it is possible to say that there are probably at least 1,000,000 more westerners who will never think of China or the Chinese again without sympathy and some sense of oneness. That is missionary service of inestimable value toward the building of that brotherhood to which the churches are dedicated.

Editorial Notes

Nebraska farmers have been "seeing red" this spring—literally and with a smile, for the recent week-end dust storm that tinted the Cornhusker sky was not of the ill-wind variety. The color was contributed by fine particles of gypsum, volcanic ash and silt from the Permian red beds of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, and the outlook it provided was rosy, rather than red, for University of Nebraska geologists estimate that as mineral fertilizer it is worth $25,000,000 to the State.

Chicago now publishes the names of the tax-dodgers whose delinquencies make it impossible for the city to pay its school-teachers. Next to doing the proper thing at the proper time, poor human nature does love to set up the proper alibi.

With a predilection for spending his day off on the water and a flair for economy, it is conceivable that the President might use a handy ax to turn the famous Rapidan log into a canoe.

Possibly Henry Ford, who in order to achieve a mechanical simile told a reporter that money was like a belt, also had in mind the fact that we must buckle down if we would draw it to us.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Lesson of the McMath Case

THE recovery, uninjured, of the little girl, "Peggy" McMath, lured away from school and kept in hiding by kidnapers, is a vindication of the efficiency of law enforcement in Massachusetts. It will help to quiet the apprehensions of parents in all parts of the United States who have had their fears aroused by the persistent reports of organized criminals having for their purpose the kidnaping of children and the extortion of ransom.

At first this crime, committed in the quiet of a Cape Cod village, was classed by imaginative journalists as a new achievement of organized gangsters. Chicago and Detroit were raked to discover this or that recognized crook who was supposed to have been involved in, if not the originator of, the abduction. Cries were raised for the imposition of the death penalty in order that professional criminals might be wary henceforth of undertaking this particular crime. The agonized anxiety of the parents, and even the probable sufferings of the child herself, were given a place distinctly second to that of the endeavor to make the crime a new evidence of the warfare of organized gangsters on society.

* * *

It now appears that no gangster was involved in any way in the abduction. Not organized crime, but sadly disorganized mentalities are responsible for the suffering imposed on "Peggy" and her parents. It might, indeed, be easier to draw an indictment of the sensational newspaper press for having suggested and encouraged this crime, than one which would hold against any Chicago gangster, or group of organized criminals.

For ever since the deplorable Lindbergh case—which likewise has never been effectively traced to organized crime—the newspapers have been full of discussions of the sinister power of criminal organizations, the ease with which crimes of this sort can be perpetrated, the huge monetary rewards and the success with which detection and punishment are evaded. The effect of this newspaper campaign was such that not only the general public, but even the officers of the law, thought that of course "Peggy" had been abducted by a gangster and that the kidnaping was an example of America's much advertised "organized crime."

* * *

There was another, and an earlier effect. In his quiet home on Cape Cod, Kenneth Buck, a garage keeper, read those stories. The depression had hit him, as others. He was eager for money and knew that his neighbors, the McMaths, were prosperous. Accordingly he plotted, and carried out the crime without experience as a gangster, and without accomplices thus far identified other than a brother, whom he later brought into the plot as a go-between.

The laudable curiosity of a coast guard, who took it into his head to examine a power boat on which the child, her father, and other parties to the affair were concealed under duress, led to the detection of the criminals and the recovery of the money which had already been paid. But it is wholly apparent that even had not early detection resulted from this, the chief participant was so far from being a criminal by instincts, training, or associations, that he would infallibly have betrayed himself sooner or later. The story of the case demonstrates not only the ease with which abduction of the sort can be effected, but the almost insuperable difficulties in the way of collecting the ransom and returning the victim without detection and arrest.

* * *

The prime importance of this story is the return of the little girl to her parents unharmed. But of notable significance is the fact that it is a purely isolated crime, in no way suggesting the presence of gangsters or the melodramatic master minds of crime. The pity of it is that there should have been in the past any form of suggestion which could have conveyed to two normally honest mechanics, living in a decent law-abiding New England village the idea that easy money could be made through crime, that the agencies of law and order in America were no longer competent to deal with the forces of evil, that the law, which they had seen flouted all around them in such lesser offenses as liquor selling, could be defied in the larger criminal offense they contemplated.

We can pity their present plight, and condemn the distorted views of conditions in American life which brought them to it, without condoning their offense or the necessity of punishment.

"I hope my wife is not worrying about me," said the chief offender in his prison.

"What about the kiddy's mother?" growled a lawbreaker in the next cell.

That is the question which is likely to determine the punishment of the Bucks. Is it not a question which might be asked of society as a whole, which has permitted the growth of the idea that crime seldom meets assured punishment, that it is not without romantic qualities of its own, and that its practitioners have built up a superstate able to defy all the agencies by which the people have hitherto been able to protect their property, their persons and their lives?

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

America's Debts to France

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor not long ago published an article by its Paris correspondent, Mallory Browne, under the heading, "France Answers the Middle West."

In the beginning Mr. Browne says: "I feel I must make a final attempt to explain, and if possible to justify the French position on war debts."

At the outset he quotes a hypothetical conversation in which a Frenchman is made to say: "Does the default of several southern states, which have repudiated loans made to them during the Civil War, prove that the United States is not to be depended upon? Does the failure of the United States to pay back a single franc of the millions loaned to the colonies by French firms during the Revolution, prove that Americans are not to be depended upon?" And immediately following that Mr. Browne says: "Do you realize that the total amount of defaulted obligations of the United States held by Frenchmen, when calculated at compound interest—as the war debts are calculated—actually leaves the United States owing France many millions of dollars?"

Now what are the real facts about the French loans to the colonies; about the defaulted issues of southern states and the amount of them held by Frenchmen?

The facts and figures which follow were taken from authoritative sources.

France made four loans to the United States during and immediately following the Revolutionary War, amounting to $6,352,500. All the loans were made in livres. The first one was for 1,000,000 livres and was negotiated with the Farmers General, a private privileged association which "farmed" or leased the public revenues, paying the Government a fixed sum and making a heavy profit from the surplus. The second loan of 18,000,000 livres was made in installments between 1778 and 1782, the last installment being 6,000,000 livres. In the contract of July 16, 1782, France remitted the arrears of interest on this loan to that date "and from thence to the date of the treaty of peace." The third loan of 10,000,000 livres was, in fact, borrowed from Holland by France for the account of the United States. The fourth loan was of 6,000,000 livres.

* * *

The interest payments and the installments on the principal of the loans were not always made promptly because of the condition of the finances of the new Government, but both principal and interest, with the exception of the interest remitted as shown above, were settled in full in about 18 years.

In 1795 the following amounts were still unpaid: On the second loan $759,900 of the principal; on the third loan $176,000 of the principal, and all of the fourth loan amounting to $1,089,000. In that year the amounts due on the second and fourth loans were converted into domestic stock bearing interest at 5½ per cent, and the balance on the third loan was converted into 4½ per cent stock. Oliver Wolcott Jr., then Secretary of the Treasury, said: "By this operation the debt as due under former contracts to the Republic of France may be considered as discharged."

We thus find that of the total of $6,352,500 borrowed from France, the sum of $4,327,600 was paid by 1795 and the balance of $2,024,900 was refunded into 4½ per cent and 5½ per cent stock. The 4½ per cent stock was paid by 1808 and the final payment on the 5½ per cent stock was made in 1815.

* * *

In addition to the loans just described the French King granted subsidies or gifts to the American colonies amounting to 10,000,000 livres, equal to $1,815,000. Incidentally Spain also gave the colonies a subsidy of $1,000,000 livres.

There appears to be no doubt about the repayment in full of the United States debt to France. The adjustment of 1795 seems conclusive in this respect. Furthermore, there have been several treaties made by France and the United States covering mutual claims, including the Louisiana Purchase Treaty and the recent war debt agreement, but no reference is found to any claim of France for aid and assistance given the colonies during the Revolution. It therefore seems clear that there has never been any doubt on the part of the French Government about the subsidies being gifts and that repayment of them was not expected.

The four loans which have been detailed were loans made by the French Government to the United States Government, but Mr. Browne mentions "the millions loaned to the colonies by French firms during the Revolution." A letter from the Treasury Department in Washington, dated March 21, 1933, in reply to an inquiry on this subject contains this statement: "With reference to your inquiry as to whether loans were made to the colonies by French firms, it may be stated that there is no record in this department of any loans of that character."

Mr. Browne may have had in mind the loan made by the Farmers General, which was a private company, but it has been clearly shown that this loan was made for the French Government and was repaid to the French Government, the Farmers General merely acting as agent.

It is possible, too, that Mr. Browne was referring to the activities of M. Caron de Beaumarchais, who had a dispute with Congress over certain claims. Beaumarchais was a brilliant French writer and courtier. He was a man of great energy and intense passions, and early in the Revolution he espoused the cause of the colonies and was employed to act as a secret agent to furnish supplies to the colonies on behalf of Conte de Vergennes, then French Minister of Exterior Relations. He secured from the King the first subsidies given the colonies, amounting to 2,000,000 livres and another of 1,000,000 from Spain. With these sums, which he collected personally, he established a Spanish trading company under the name of Roderique Hortales & Co., and it was in the name of this company that he sent munitions and supplies to America.

The versatile author of the "Barber of Seville," however, turned out to be a notoriously poor business man who had little knowledge of mercantile transactions. He failed to make a complete accounting of the expenditures of the subsidies and of other funds furnished him.

These munitions shipments were afterward the subject of claims presented by Beaumarchais and his heirs. In 1835 the claims were settled by the United States paying the heirs the sum of 810,000 livres.

Later investigations developed that Beaumarchais had failed to give the United States full credit for the subsidies he had received and that he had actually been overpaid to the amount of 1,426,787 livres—about $250,000.

* * *

It is true that Beaumarchais was financially ruined and imprisoned, as claimed, but not because of his dealing with the United States. The fact is that his embarrassment arose from his engaging in 1779 in the publication of Voltaire's works, one of the most extensive and unfortunate literary ventures on record.

This covers all foreign claims against the United States arising out of the Revolution. Spanish and Dutch claims were paid promptly; and it is significant that no claim has ever been made that they were not paid; the French loans being the only ones that are frequently referred to as defaulted.

In addition to the indebtedness incurred by the Continental Congress, each of the thirteen colonies, on its own account, issued obligations during the Revolution. The amount of these loans as estimated by Hamilton was $25,000,000. Hamilton recommended that the Federal Government fund these debts and after much opposition Congress passed an act on Aug. 4, 1790, relieving the individual states of these obligations and they were later paid by the Federal Government.

The only defaulted bonds the French might be holding are those of eight southern states which repudiated some issues. The exact amount of the repudiated issues is hard to determine. William A. Scott in his book, "The Repudiation of State Debts," estimates the amount at $77,650,000, while the British Corporation of Foreign Bond Holders fixes it at $75,200,000. For the purpose of the computations which follow I have split the difference and used the sum of $76,425,000.

These bonds were issued as railway guarantees and bank guarantees. Neither Scott nor the British Corporation included Confederate bonds issued to carry on the Civil War.

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There is no record showing any of these bonds held by Frenchmen. They were held by Englishmen. The repudiated bonds, other than Confederate bonds, were also held by Englishmen. There is no record of any of them being floated in France. Some of them were issued in the United States and some in Holland, but a large majority of them went to England. It is fair to assume that not more than one-third of them were held in France.

The interest on these debts has been in arrears for various periods ranging from 48 to 90 years, the average being 63 years. If an average interest of 6 per cent is assumed, the accrued simple interest on the total repudiated debt of $76,425,000 for 63 years would amount to about $288,886,500. If compounded at 6 per cent interest for 63 years the total debt would be a little over $3,000,000,000.

If France held approximately one-third of this indebtedness its share would amount to about $1,000,000,000, and yet Mr. Browne makes the statement: "The total amount of defaulted obligations of the United States held by Frenchmen, when calculated at compound interest—as the war debts are calculated—actually leaves the United States owing France many millions of dollars."

The French debt to the United States is more than $4,000,000,000.

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